

# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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YOKOHAMA, JUNE 14TH, 1884.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1884.

### DEATH.

On the 11th June, 1884, on board the Mitsu Bishi Steamship *Kumamoto Maru*, FREDERIK WILHELM IVERSEN, chief engineer, aged 40 years.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Russian Minister has gone to Yukao.

THE suspension of the *Choya Shimbun* has been removed.

A CASE of cholera is said to have occurred in Tokiyo.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARISUGAWA TAKEHITO has joined the *Hiyei Kan*.

MR. ITOHEI, a well known merchant of Tokiyo and Yokohama, died on the 8th instant.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER and Mrs. Plunkett have returned from a short excursion to Nikkwo.

A DEMONSTRATION in honour of liberty was made by a number of youths in Nagano on the 1st instant.

THE Arsenal at Osaka has turned out two Krupp guns which are to be mounted on the fort at Kanonsaki.

MR. ANDO TARO, the new Japanese Consul at Shanghai, left Yokohama on the 11th instant for his new post.

It is stated that the draft of the new commercial code has been submitted to the Council of State for final revision.

A TOLERABLY severe shock of earthquake was felt in Tokiyo and Yokohama at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th instant.

THIRTY-ONE young noblemen (*Kwasoku*) have

been admitted to the Preparatory School of the Military College, Tokiyo.

SERIOUS disturbances are reported to have occurred at Kiyoto on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Japanese Christians.

A RECENTLY published return shows that the total value of the coins struck at the Osaka Mint since its opening is 15,292,633 *yen*.

THE Bureaux of Inland Revenue and Customs Revenue have been abolished and their functions assumed by the Revenue Bureau.

REGULATIONS relating to the registration and use of trade marks have been published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

FORTY-ONE brokers of Yokohama have been sentenced to fines amounting in the aggregate to 2,775 *yen* for illegal transactions on 'Change.

THE proprietor, editor, and manager of the Tokiyo Punch have been fined 50 *yen* each for publishing a cartoon intended to defame His Excellency Ito.

A new carriage road over the Usui range of mountains in Nagano has been completed, and was opened by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd ultimo.

THE ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduates of the Gymnastic School, Tokiyo, came off on the 7th instant. Seventeen graduates received diplomas.

THE statement of traffic receipts upon the Tokiyo-Yokohama railway for the week ended 8th instant is \$10,322.11, against \$10,470.17 for the corresponding week last year.

News from Korea is to the effect that post roads are to be constructed between Söul, Wonsan, Pusan, and Inchhön, and that the Government proposes to enter the postal union.

CONSIDERABLE distress is reported to prevail among the agricultural class in the district of Shimashita, province of Settsu, and an allowance of money has been made to them from the Agricultural Relief Fund.

THE British Consular Trade report of Kanagawa has been published. It shows a total decrease of 2½ million dollars in the trade during 1883, but says that, on the whole, profits and losses have about balanced each other.

A PLANT of machinery for the manufacture of sugar has arrived in Yokohama, and will be immediately forwarded to the Hokkaido, where it will be erected and worked under the superintendence of German *employés* of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Tokiyo Charity Hospital for women and children was held by the ladies of Tokiyo in the *Rokumei-kwan* on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. About fourteen thousand tickets of admission were sold, and the affair was in every way a remarkable success.

## NOTES.

THE Fancy Bazaar, of which we spoke in a recent issue, in aid of the Tokiyo Charity Hospital, is to be held at the *Rokumei-kwan* on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. Owing to the loss of a certain measure of support which the Hospital previously received from the Tokiyo Municipality, much difficulty is experienced in extending a sufficiency of medical aid to sick women and children among the poorer classes of the people. An appeal has therefore been made to the ladies of Tokiyo, with the result that they have entered heart and soul into the work, and prepared a number of simple but very beautiful articles to furnish a Bazaar. We believe that the handiwork of almost every lady of position in the capital will be represented, and as the handsome apartments in the *Rokumei-kwan* have been placed at the disposal of the Committee and decorated with remarkable taste, the Bazaar will offer exceptional attractions. It will also derive a special interest from the fact that it is the first enterprise of the kind in Japanese history. The ladies of this country, though individually their names have been frequently associated with acts of benevolent devotion and heroism, have, as a class, occupied a comparatively insignificant position, and there is, perhaps, no surer sign of the vitality of Japan's progress, than the improvement their status is now rapidly undergoing. Their habits were never governed, indeed, by those rules of strict seclusion which disgrace the civilization of some Oriental peoples. The Japanese lady was always expected to be sociable and unaffected. But she received an education based on the hypothesis that her sphere of influence and usefulness must necessarily be limited, and that beyond her household duties she had no interest in the events of her time. Many years must doubtless elapse before a radical change in these respects is accomplished, but the gentle sex in Japan has, at all events, one advantage; it has never been trained to think that sociability is immodest. Were not this the case, it is doubtful whether the liberal codes of recent years, even when supplemented by a charitable appeal, could have induced the ladies of Tokiyo to come forward with the unanimity they have displayed in the present instance. We confess that, although the wonderful metamorphoses this country has undergone since the Restoration have pretty well fortified us against surprise, it does require some stretch of credulity to believe that in two or three days the people of Tokiyo and Yokohama will have an opportunity of visiting a Fancy Bazaar and purchasing articles made and sold by the aristocracy of Japan in aid of a charity hospital. That the enterprise will be a success there can be very little question. Its novelty alone must secure a large attendance. It is under the patronage of their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses Taruhito and Takehito; the President is Madame Oyama, and the Vice-Presidents are Madame Ito, Madame Inouye, and Madame Mori. These ladies, assisted by about

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It will be remembered that a telegram, dated London, May 9th, informed us of an open breach between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, in consequence of the latter's desire to reorganize the Conservative Party on a popular representative basis; and that another message, twenty-four hours later, described this political difference as "arranged substantially in accordance with the views of Lord Randolph." Everybody who has followed the recent course of English politics with any attention must have seen that Lord Randolph Churchill was purposely playing the rôle of a free lance, and that his apparent violence and indiscretion were, in the main, assumed for the purpose of preserving his independence. At Birmingham, on the 15th of April, he allowed his hand to be seen distinctly for the first time. He showed, as the *Pall Mall Budget* pitily observed, that the Conservatives are resolved to compete with the Liberals on their own line, and to be "better Radicals than the Radicals themselves." In fact, there are no longer two parties in England separated from each other by a barrier of principles. There are only two congregations of politicians, occupying different camps because both cannot hold office together. There were, of course, doubts as to the wisdom of the programme—peace, retrenchment, and reform—mapped out by the Conservative Thersites, but there could be no doubt that the great party needed a programme as well as some vigour in pursuing it. Lord Randolph, at any rate, having made his profession of faith, showed no symptom of wavering. He had been very recently elected president of the Union of Conservative Associations, and his election was regarded as an unmistakeable evidence that the Conservative rank and file were dissatisfied with Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury, both right men enough, in their way, but in the wrong places. On the 5th of May Lord Randolph withdrew from the Conservative Union. His co-seceders were Mr. John Eldon Gorst and the Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, and the aim of the secession was to form a new party, on a "Conservative democratic" basis. We cannot tell what may be the exact import of this new method of wheedling "the great democratic beast," but it does not appear to have immediately commended itself to the Marquis of Salisbury's judgment, as the telegram of May 9th shows. Lord Churchill asked the Marquis to consent to the establishment of a Central Council, which should "guide the electoral organization, advocate free education, and prepare measures having in view the subordination of the land question to social topics." The Marquis rebelled at first, but the prospect of a fatal split in the camp evidently forced his hand, and from the 10th of May the Conservatives set out on their travels by a new route to popular favour. They have at last a compass, such as it is, and its cardinal points are—the caucus; a large stride in the direction of what Herbert Spencer calls the "Coming Slavery," and a sort of left-handed recognition of Mr. Henry George's lunacy. A portion of this programme they can claim as their own, but of another portion it will unquestionably be said that they have paid their adversaries the compliment of borrowing an advanced leaf out of the Radicals' book.

Quite a sensation appears to have been produced in English social circles by the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to the

Countess Alexandrine Czapski, daughter of a Russian Chamberlain. Louis IV. of Hesse-Darmstadt is now 47 years of age and has seven children, five of whom are living. He became a widower in 1878 by the death of the Princess Alice, whose daughter, the Princess Victoria, was married on April 30th to Prince Louis of Battenberg. It appears that the Grand Duke's marriage took place immediately after that of his daughter. His new wife is described as a lady thirty years old, of extraordinary beauty. She was formerly the wife of a Russian Secretary of Legation—de Kalemine—from whom she was recently divorced. The particular feature which lends interest to this affair is that the Grand Duke was the intended husband of the Princess Beatrice of England, whom, however, he was prevented from espousing by the rejection of the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He is by no means an opulent potentate, his whole income, so far as Hesse-Darmstadt is concerned, being derived from a civil list, amounting to some £60,000, out of which he has to pay allowances to other princes, his brothers and uncles. It was hinted, therefore, that his marriage with the Princess Alice was a welcome assistance to his treasury, as it brought him a dowry of £30,000 and an allowance of £6,000 per annum. He would probably have been glad to take another English Princess on the same terms.

The Italian press laws appear to be sometimes enforced in a manner scarcely worthy of European civilization. A journalist was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for some display of disrespect to his country's institutions. The sentence does not seem to have excited any indignation. On the contrary, more than one of the culprit's *confrères* hinted that he had only been served as he himself desired. But the method of carrying out the judgment was not so satisfactory. The indiscreet writer was taken off to a prison called the Carceri Nuove, which is described as one of the most terrible dungeons conceivable, a veritable jail of the middle ages, hideously dirty, and constructed so that the persons incarcerated there never breathe a breath of fresh air. The journalist obtained a separate cell, which is a luxury that any prisoner can procure by paying nine francs a month, but when he asked permission to purchase some insecticide as a protection against the hosts of vermin that shared his seclusion, his request was peremptorily refused; and to augment his pleasures, he was not permitted to have pens, ink, paper, books, or newspapers. The Italian Code provides that the prison where journalists are confined for violations of the press laws shall always be different from the prison for ordinary malefactors, but it would seem that the code is not invariably followed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill reported by Mr. Randall in the House of Representatives on the 26th of April, appears to be a very strange measure. The *New York Herald* thus sums up its provisions:—

First—It cuts off entirely the fund out of which the State Department has hitherto paid for the necessary official journeys of Ministers, and thereupon abolishes the mission to Bolivia and joins it to Chile without increasing the compensation of the Minister to that country. That is to say, it imposes on the Minister to Chile expensive journeys and troublesome duties, involving protracted absences from his important post, and requires him to pay the large extra expenses.

Second—The item for "foreign intercourse," which means contingent expenses, which has long been eighty-five thousand dollars, is cut down to fifteen thou-

sand dollars, and the bill provides that this shall be expended only for stationery, seals, flags, &c. It thus forbids payment for office rent, furniture for official work, care of archives, expense of moving, cost of telegrams, postage and travel, whereas in several cases, a Minister is accredited to two countries. If this section should pass as it stands, every Minister will have to pay out of his salary the postage on his despatches and the cost of his official telegrams, and the Secretary of State will have to pay out of his own pocket postage and telegraph money whenever he finds it necessary to communicate with a Minister abroad.

Third—All secretaries of legation who are not abolished are cut down in salary, so that hereafter, under Mr. Randall's ingenious plan, only men of wealth can afford to take such places. That, we suppose, is democratic. Second secretaries are cut down from eighteen hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. There are just three of these in the service, and Mr. Randall effects in this item the magnificent saving of nine hundred dollars.

Fourth—The bill also obliges consuls to pay official postage out of their own salaries, and by forbidding vice consuls to receive any money whatever, forces these officers to pay official postage out of their own pockets.

Fifth—The bill with singular liberality provides for marshals for four consular courts in China, "including Hongkong." Mr. Randall ought to ask the first schoolboy he meets, who will tell him that Hongkong is a British possession, where we can have no consular court.

Sixth—The appropriation for enforcing the neutrality laws is entirely omitted by Mr. Randall, who thus proposes to disable the State Department from taking measures to prevent new descents on Cuba and other attempts to violate neutrality.

Seventh—The bill abolishes consular jails in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, and allows seventy-five cents a day for the "keep" of each prisoner. Mr. Randall seems to be under the impression that in those countries consuls or Ministers having judicial powers may easily get their prisoners "boarded out." If this clause should pass, it would strike a blow at the very important extraterritorial jurisdiction on which rest safety and justice to American citizens in the countries named.

Eighth—Legation buildings at Peking and Tokio are rented for a term of years under an existing law. Mr. Randall in this bill refuses to pay the rent contracted for.

The Secretary of State has fortunately set his face against this cheese-paring policy. In a long report addressed to the President, he points out, with great force and clearness, the high functions which Ministers are called on to perform. "Ministers," he says, "represent to other Governments the interests of their own. Their powers, duties and privileges are fixed upon the basis of long existing general assent forming the law of nations. They are the necessary channels of communication between Governments. Nor are their duties confined, as has been somewhere stated, to the formal communication of instructions from their Governments, or to formal written documents. A Minister who so understands his duty is, to say the least, not a valuable officer. On the contrary, written official communications form but a small and comparatively unimportant part of his labours. \* \* \* The duty of a diplomat is to seek to avoid issues by procuring a satisfactory settlement before a subject of formal discussion is presented. The essence of any such arrangement is its informality and secrecy. \* \* \* The successes of diplomacy are, therefore, usually known but to a few, which, perhaps not unnaturally, has led to the belief held by many that with the introduction of the steamship and telegraph the duties of a Minister have ceased. But, however fast the mail or efficient the telegraph, neither can ever supply the place of the diplomatic agent, who advises his Government of the disposition of the other and conducts the personal negotiations under general instructions from home. The important duty of diplomacy is the daily work which attracts no attention, and is, in fact, successful in proportion to its silence and apparent repose." Mr. Frelinghuysen then combats the idea of combining Consular and Ministerial functions in one individual, and contends that, having regard to the important and multifarious duties discharged by Consuls at



such places as Shanghai, the Consular fees are in many cases inadequate. Few persons, we imagine, who have lived in the East will be found to deny this. The Secretary of State finally recommends that no action should be taken in the direction recommended by Mr. Randall's Bill, until the whole subject of the simplification and improvement of the Consular system shall have been investigated by a Commission, and the *New York Herald* hopes that "there are democrats in the House intelligent enough to see that their party cannot afford to adopt such curious rubbish" as the new proposals. If the Government of the United States were under any necessity to economize, the case might be different, but seeing that the difficulty is, not to accumulate funds, but to dispose of the present yearly accumulations, one fails to see why congress should be invited to put the screw upon a service already far underpaid.

It is plain that the recently concluded Congo Treaty is not likely to add much glory to the foreign policy of Her Majesty's present advisers. What is meant by "the Congo," Mr. Jacob Bright explains very succinctly in the *Daily News*:—"The region with which this treaty with Portugal deals lies between 5 deg. 12 min. and 8 deg. South latitude on the South-West Coast of Africa. It embraces both banks of the Congo, and has become of extreme importance, owing to the knowledge we now possess of this greatest of African rivers, whose flood is said to freshen the surface of the ocean for seventy miles. Cargo-carrying vessels can, according to the statement of Liverpool merchants, ascend the Congo as far as Bull Island, 12 miles from the mouth, and here goods have to be transhipped for trade beyond. At Vivi, 115 miles, navigation is closed by rocks and cataracts. From Vivi to Stanley Pool, a distance of 200 miles, there is difficult communication, partly by land and partly by water, and then commences free navigation for nearly 1,000 miles. The river has large tributaries, also navigable, and the productive character of the country is said to be great." On the Lower Congo are established many trading factories, the great majority of which belong to British, French, German, and Dutch houses, and the policy of Her Majesty's Government has always been to prevent the course of trade throughout the region being impeded by the imposition of burdens such as Portugal imposes on all her subjects. Yet by the new treaty, Portugal virtually acquires the power to do as she pleases on the Congo. Among the three declared objects of the Treaty, the second is "the complete extinction of the slave trade," and concerning this Mr. Jacob Bright pertinently remarks that "the slave trade is the only trade for which the Portuguese have shown a marked aptitude." Lord Mayo, no later than last year, was able to declare, as the result of personal observation, that a regular traffic in slaves is carried on between Angola and the island of St. Thomas under the auspices of Portuguese officials. "I do not know," says Mr. Bright, "where we could find greater credulity than that which would seem to exist in the Foreign Office, if they believe that anything on paper is likely to make Portugal suppress slavery in Africa." But the third object of the Treaty is, if possible, a greater burlesque:—"To promote the development of commerce and civilization on the African continent." Whatever commerce and civilization exist there at present, are due,

according to Mr. Bright, to the absence of the Portuguese. Mozambique is a specimen of Portuguese devices to promote commerce. Since 1877 the burdens imposed upon traders have been so tremendous that only one English house remains. Mercantile establishments have to pay from £1,000 to £1,500 a year for the right to exist there, and each employé in an establishment must pay a tax of £15 or £20 annually. No wonder that to be handed over to the Portuguese is regarded by the British merchants on the Congo as the worst fate that could have befallen them and the last thing they could have foreseen."

A REMARKABLE speech was delivered before Congress by Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, on April 29th, during the debate on the Tariff Bill. Mr. Hurd is an earnest opponent of protection, and his eloquence seems to be worthy of his logic. "On what ground," he asked, "should the Government interpose to help the business of one citizen at the expense of another? If a man's business were a profitable one, it did not need the protection of the government. If it were unprofitable, that was a good reason why he should not put his money into it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow citizens to pay two prices for the article he made in order to make good his losses. If he (Mr. Hurd) were compelled by legislation to pay \$150 for what would otherwise cost \$100, then the seller had been armed with the taxing power of the government to take from him \$50." Of course there is not much that is new to be said of the general doctrines of free trade. They have been set forth again and again by the ablest writers in terms that compel assent. Even protectionists themselves, in a majority of cases, do not pretend that there is any weak spot in the free trade theory. They admit that protection is contrary to the dictates of reason, yet still they protect. Mr. Hurd's statement, however, of the effects of protection on the United States themselves is well worth reproducing:—

The present American tariff was a high protective one. It increased the price of articles imported into this country more than forty-three per cent. It was perfectly manifest that its influence on our foreign commerce could only be deleterious. Trade was merely mutuality of exchange, and foreign trade was the exchange of products between citizens of different countries. Every hindrance to the importation of foreign goods was an embarrassment to commerce, for to the same extent it prevented the exportation of American goods. The country could not have a large exportation without having a large importation. Every tariff duty was a burden on foreign commerce, and it was doubly so, for it gave foreign nations an excuse for keeping out American goods. More injurious still was this system on the carrying trade, and it was the question of only a little time when, under this policy, the American flag would entirely disappear from the high seas. The tariff prohibited the importation of foreign vessels, and American capital, when it desired to engage in the carrying trade, must do so under a foreign flag. On the shipbuilding interest protection had been most disastrous. Nothing was clearer to his mind than that the destruction of the foreign carrying trade was the result of the prohibition of an American registry to foreign built vessels and the high price of raw material to shipbuilders. The oceans were free to all; any person might sail whithersoever he pleased; but in this free for all where was America? The skill of the sailor of every nation was there asserting itself except ours; fortunes were being built up for people of all nations except ours; and yet this was an ocean-bound Republic. Every ripple of the waters on the sea-shore was an invitation to enjoy the wealth of foreign nations, and every stormy wave that beat upon the crags spoke in thundering denunciation of a policy that would lock America out of the markets of the world.—(Loud applause.)—God speed the day when the divine thought of man's brotherhood to man would succeed the degrading and humiliating one of national isolation and foreign exclusion.

What was the effect of the ruinous system on the farmer? It increased the price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption, and this increase amounted to an annual sum of \$450,000,000. For this there was absolutely no compensation in the protective system. The system operated to increase the price of

the transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard and from the seaboard to Europe. When the grain of the American farmer reached Liverpool it came in competition with the grain of every other farmer of the world. The protective tariff of America was unable to help him there, and every dollar of increase of price which transportation occasions to him diminished the profits of his sales. But the protective tariff did more injury to the farmer in the injury it occasioned to his foreign market. It had already robbed America of one-half of the markets of the Old World. England, because the American tariff prohibited practically the importation of English goods, had sought to find food supplies elsewhere, and under the impulse of the necessity the most amazing fact of modern times had been developed. India, old and effete, had become to Great Britain the country from which her grain might be obtained. The effect of this on the markets of the United States within the last nine months had been a decline in the exportation of American cereals of more than \$47,000,000, and wheat had gone down in Chicago to less than eighty cents. And this development of the wheat production of India was entirely the result of the protective policy in America. I say, continued he, to the farmers of America, the prospect before you is not encouraging now. With elevators and granaries and warehouses all full of the old crop unsold, with vast fields greening to the coming harvest, with a crop unexcelled in India, with a splendid promise among all wheat growing nations, and with the price of wheat at less than eighty cents, the result will be inevitable that the price of wheat before January next will not pay for the price of production, and the corn raised on the Western prairies again will be burned for fuel. In that day the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty, paupers by the side of their own golden gathered sheaves. There is absolutely no relief except in foreign markets for agriculture.

The Morrison bill as it stood proposed a small reduction of the tariff, which must satisfy for the time the great agricultural interests of the people; but if the protectionists would not listen, would not accept a compromise, in less than a year the farmers would rise from the lethargy in which they were slumbering and would overthrow in an hour the whole protective system.

He went on to argue that the effect of the system was not beneficial to the manufacturing interests, but, on the contrary, was detrimental to them, in that it prevented them from securing free raw material. Oh! if I could burn into the brain of the manufacturers of America one sentence—he burst forth—it would be this:—"Turn from this constant introspection to the nations of the world. Down with the walls! Out to the sea! There are 2,000,000,000 people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all of the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artisanship. But they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear, and then, O manufacturers! your attention will be diverted from the home markets to the generous rivalries of foreign trade, in which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day.—(Applause.)

It has been said that there is a mysterious but inevitable force which impels the civilized peoples of Europe to conquer and reduce to subjection the so-called barbarians of the Orient. And certainly this is true, if a general law may be deduced from a long series of unvarying experiences. At the same time, it is curious to note that the agent of this inexorable law is almost always chance. England's intervention in Egypt was due to causes which, most assuredly, were not contrived by herself; France was directed towards Africa by the blow of a Dey's fan, and the basis of the empire she is founding in the Orient was the obstinacy of an officer who chose to ignore his instructions. Moreover, all these aggressions are taking place in despite of public opinion at a time when that opinion is supposed to be supreme. The expedition to Tonquin was never popular in France until its success reconciled the people to it. So, too, an English Government supposed to be most *en rapport* with the masses, will probably fall because it refuses to annex Egypt, though if the national vote were taken, it would certainly be against annexation. The civilized world, in short, seems to be directed by accident in a sense contrary to its wishes. It would fain be just and conscientious, but circumstances are too strong for it, whether they take the form of a vertigo like that which at present possesses a

section of the French people, or a defiance, like that of the Mahdi and his fanatic followers. In many respects the Old Chinese philosophers were profoundly shrewd. They did not, perhaps, recognise that their fossil systems must crumble into dust at the first touch of the free air of Western civilization, but they understood plainly enough that isolation was the surest way to preserve the integrity of their country. There is another way, which Japan has chosen: namely, the adoption of Western civilization, and consequent admission into the family of militant nations. But China still sets her face against any such choice. Her statesmen have lost their touch of the times. In the very presence of facts which their ancestors only divined, they do not yet perceive that Europe has two consciences—a conscience of profession and a conscience of performance. The dictates of the former are wholly altruistic; those of the latter, equally egoistic. The one says, "love your neighbour as yourself;" the other, "trample your neighbour under foot, in obedience to a providential law which decrees that the inferior civilization shall be forced by the superior into the path of progress or annihilation."

AMERICAN mob law, though by no means a national disgrace, inasmuch as it is motivated by a desire to punish crime, threatens to become indiscriminate in its action. Its latest performance was the lynching of a negro lad in Kentucky, whose crime was a theft of \$150. It was, certainly, a theft committed under very aggravated circumstances, inasmuch as the victim was an aged pensioner. But violence was not used, nor was there anything to distinguish the crime from many others that are thought to be sufficiently expiated by six months or a year in prison. The Burlington lynchers thought differently, however. About a hundred of them, mounted and masked, presented themselves before the jail in Burlington on the 4th of May, and received the boy from the jailer, whose resistance was merely of a formal character. Half-an-hour later, the corpse of a negro, aged eighteen, was dangling from the limb of a dead sycamore tree.

THE *Manchester Guardian*, quoting the *Japan Gazette* as its authority, says that foreigners, if they submitted to Japanese jurisdiction, would be "liable to imprisonment and fine if they engaged in larger transactions in exchange than usual." We cannot tell whether the former journal has misinterpreted the latter, but the statement, as it stands, is singularly incorrect. The impression conveyed is, that the nature of the exchange transactions which a Japanese may carry on, depends entirely on the caprice of the authorities, and that if he speculates so largely as to attract attention, he is liable to be arrested and imprisoned. The truth is, that exchange transactions, of whatever magnitude, are not forbidden in Japan, nor is anybody arrested for carrying them on, provided only they are *bond fide* transactions. Speculating in margins is illegal, and certain taxes have to be paid by persons engaging in the business of exchange, but for the rest, there is no liability whatsoever to either fine or imprisonment. Everybody knows, too, or ought to know, that even these restrictions are imposed by special legislation to which the Government has resorted in the hope of checking currency fluctuations. We do not believe that the theory is sound, although financiers of the United States pursued a similar

course with regard to greenbacks. But that is neither here nor there. The law is intelligible enough. It offers no obstacle to legitimate business, and exposes no one to danger except those who deliberately violate its provisions. Foreigners may gamble in margins now as much as they please. They are beyond the reach of Japanese law, and they enjoy the privilege of being able to engage, with impunity, in transactions which the Japanese authorities have forbidden in the public interest. True, they would forfeit that privilege if they came under Japanese jurisdiction,—just as publicans would forfeit the privilege of selling spirituous liquors without a license,—and to some, perhaps, the forfeiture might seem a hardship. But we do not believe that such persons would receive much sympathy even from the journals which permit themselves to ventilate this baseless and laughable grievance.

The same paper, on the same authority, says that, under Japanese laws, foreigners would be "liable to have their premises broken into and all persons therein arrested on suspicion, and to have their newspapers confiscated or suppressed, with the incarceration of proprietors, editors, and printers." The first part of this statement is diametrically opposed to the truth. The Code of Criminal Procedure explicitly provides that, except in case of flagrant offences, nobody may be arrested without a warrant, and that no house may be entered for purposes of arrest without preliminary measures analogous to those adopted in Europe. As for people being arrested on suspicion, we are not aware that any nation in the world enjoys immunity from that practice, nor is there a tittle of evidence to show that it prevails in Japan more than in Great Britain or the United States. Any criminal process may be made to sound terrible according to the way it is stated. Thus, under Japanese jurisdiction, foreigners would be liable to be hung, to be transported, to be forced to work on the road in chains, and to be kept in solitary confinement; all of which might be very inconvenient, and very disagreeable—to criminals. But the trouble is that criminals are liable to precisely the same misfortunes everywhere. Extraterritoriality is not a device to save foreign lawbreakers from the consequences of their wrong doing; and inasmuch as law-abiding individuals are just as secure in Japan as in any other country, the vicarious anxiety of the *Manchester Guardian* seems a little superfluous. With regard to the Press Regulations, the case is different. It is a great misfortune for Japan that she cannot yet enjoy freedom of speech. Very few of her treaty friends, however, may justly cast that reproach in her teeth, since many of them are no happier themselves. Still, it is a reproach, and by their persistent allusion to it, the advocates of extraterritoriality have made it quite clear that they expect Japan to attain, not the general, but the highest, standard of European excellence before her autonomy can be recognised.

THE Southern States of America are to hold their first Exhibition this year. The enterprise appears to be on a stupendous scale. It was originally intended to be confined to cotton exhibits, the idea of its inception having been suggested in connection with the centennial anniversary (1884) of the first exportation of cotton from America. Ultimately, however, it developed into "the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," and judging from the pro-

spectus, a copy of which we have received from the United States' Consul-General, it will probably be the largest undertaking of the kind that has ever been seen on the continent of America. Every variety of agricultural and industrial specimen finds a place in some of the groups, and under the heading of agriculture are included all classes of animals and birds associated, directly or indirectly, with farming pursuits. We observe that a leading feature of the Exposition will be a display of women's work, intended "to practically develop and illustrate the field of women's employment, and to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the sex in the domestic economy and industry of the world." Japan might send some very interesting contributions to this section. The first Monday in next December is fixed as the opening day, and it is provided that the Exposition shall not remain open longer than the 31st of May, 1885. Foreign applications for admission are to be made in accordance with a special form furnished by the Director General to foreign commissions, but the rules to be observed in making these applications do not appear to have been issued as yet.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* alludes in the following strong terms to the judgment recently delivered in the Swiss Consular Court in the case of Ludwig and Trüb:—

A pretty sample of the sort of justice that is served out in far Eastern settlements under the system of consular jurisdiction is reported from Yokohama. By an arrangement made in 1878 with an English local bank, a Swiss firm of good repute had been allowed to cash cheques for the purchase of silk, on condition of holding the bank fully covered by the silk so acquired. At one time the advances on these terms approached to £50,000. Every month the firm had to furnish storage notes detailing the silk held to the bank's order, but the unsuspecting manager took no steps to verify the accuracy of these documents. It was ascertained, however, in January last, that the storage notes were fraudulent, that while the firm owed the bank some £38,000, their warehouses were nearly empty and their secured assets of small amount, and that, in fact, the two partners had been carrying on a deliberate swindle since 1879 or 1880. Yet, though nothing could be said for them, except that they had not absconded, and that when concealment was no longer possible they had made a clean breast of the whole affair, the penalty awarded to this precious pair by the court of the Swiss Consul-General, for monstrous and systematic frauds extending over a series of years, was—six months' imprisonment!

The fact is that the judge and assessors who heard the above case were not only fellow-mortals, but friends and fellow-traders of the culprits, some of that half-educated huckster class, as Sir Edward Reed has called them, who deal out "justice" for the smaller European Powers in the treaty ports of China and Japan. But what must be the standard of commercial probity among men who can thus lightly punish an outrageous and gigantic swindle, and what the influence of such a sentence upon the rest of the foreign community, and upon the granting of banking facilities to business men? To the Japanese this latest absurdity in the shape of European justice must be very edifying. It will also be encouraging to them, for their efforts to get the present system of consular jurisdiction extensively modified could scarcely be better strengthened than by such displays in a consular court in the chief of their treaty ports. The system is plainly too rotten to last. Most persons in Yokohama were probably quite prepared to find that the report of this extraordinary case would evoke some such comments as the above from the English press. It remains to this day an insolvable problem why the Swiss Court delivered a judgment so eminently calculated to strike at the root of commercial credit, and so strangely disproportionate to the magnitude of the crime. It has, indeed, been stated that the Bank ought to have divined the nature of the defaulters' security, since merchants do not keep silk lying for months in their godowns. Even supposing that this argument were valid—which we do not at all believe—to convert it into a mitigating plea would be equivalent to asserting that the degree of guilt attaching to a fraud varies inversely with the facilities for perpetrating



it. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is scarcely justified in the epithet it applies to the Judge and Assessors in the Swiss Court, but it cannot be denied that to those who take the English Bench as a standard, some of the judicial arrangements in Yokohama must look a little farcical.

THE assassin of M. Ducros de Sixt created quite a sensation in Paris, first by his violence and then by his obstinacy. When taken to the condemned cell, he was visited by an access of fury such as the guardians of the prison had never seen before, and under the influence of this excitement his enormous strength was multiplied to such a degree that half-a-dozen men barely succeeded in putting him into a straight waistcoat. It was known that the name he gave himself—Campi—was fictitious, but nothing could induce him to reveal his real name; he was resolved, he said, to preserve it from dishonour. This obstinacy, commendable enough in itself, had a curious effect on the public. Even those who were opposed, on principle, to capital punishment, declared that the sooner the murderer was executed, the better, since if he were suffered to live, his name would certainly become known, and then his brother who was understood to be an officer of rank, must of necessity commit suicide. The code of honour which condemns a man to shoot himself because his brother has stabbed somebody else, is no familiar to everybody outside France. Yet it has been acted on ere now. A notable case was that of a man called Thomas, who in former times was condemned to death for attempting to kill a fruitress. Asked to give his real name, he refused, saying that his father was an old naval officer widely respected. This evidence of paternal respect touched the French King and Thomas's sentence was commuted. A year afterwards, however, in a moment of carelessness, he let his jailors discover the truth, and the newspapers published it, whereupon his father blew out his brains, and his sister, who was just about to be married, died of grief. Guided by this precedent, the good people of Paris declared that Campi ought to be guillotined without loss of time.

At a recent session of the French Chamber of Deputies, some interesting facts were elicited *apropos* of a proposal that the Government should interfere in the strike of the Anzin miners. The men had been on strike from February 21st to April 8th, and during that time the wages they had forfeited amounted to 1,200,000 francs, in addition to their allowance for fuel. Moreover, the loss to the proprietors by the partial cessation of the works amounted, during these 43 days, to 217,000 tons, valued at 2,604,000 francs. Such an account is calculated to disturb people's minds. It seems to have turned the heads of some of the Radicals completely. M. Clémenceau, for example, got it into his mind that the causes which led to the strike were only additional evidences of the hostility of the whole wealthy class in France to Republican institutions. We cannot follow this reasoning, but the unfortunate wealthy classes may be compelled to feel its force.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* reprints from the *Mai-shiu Shimpō* an account of some lectures on Christianity recently delivered in Kiyoto. It appears that party feeling runs very high in that city, for the missionaries barely escaped with

their lives, and the mob was rife for any amount of violence. On the evening of the 22nd of last month, Messrs. Green, Omiya, Ono, Sugita, and Kato commenced a series of addresses in a theatre at Omiyadori, Kiyoto, in the presence of more than 500 auditors. Almost from the outset the audience was a most unquiet one, and loudly called out most offensive remarks. The addresses for the evening were no sooner over, than a Buddhist arose and began interrogating the lecturers. One or two points were discussed when the priest began decrying his opponents after a most unpriestly manner. The audience dispersed, however, in tolerable order. The next evening a far larger number of listeners, composed chiefly of workmen and labourers, flocked to the theatre. Mr. Yebihara, who first addressed them, was saluted with a shower of abusive epithets, and Mr. Baba, who followed him, had to curtail his lecture in consequence. The third lecturer, Mr. Tsuji, was compelled to stop on account of the utter indifference of his listeners, who kept up their noisy disturbances, until it was deemed necessary to call in the police. No sooner had the last speaker concluded, than about twenty rioters leaped on the platform, put out the lights and surrounded the little band of missionaries, crying "Beat the Christians! Kill them! Betrayers!" Just at this moment, a police inspector accompanied by two constables arrived on the spot, and ordered the crowd to disperse; but, in spite of all commands, it was more than an hour before the lecturers managed to leave the hall. On their way home they were surrounded by a riotous mob, the streets being completely blocked up by their foes. Sign-boards, stones, and bricks were hurled at the missionaries, besides their being directly attacked by some of the rioters. The lecturers received, without exception, many wounds, and reached their homes finally in a most exhausted condition. The next evening, some Buddhist lectures were delivered in the same theatre, and the lecturers reviled Christianity and its followers in the most outspoken manner. It was a religion, said they, which one might attack with impunity; while recommending their hearers not to use stones or bricks, they added that all Christian preachers were intolerable offenders, and would receive severe punishment at the hands of the Buddhists, were it not for the Government. Shortly afterwards, one of the audience remarked that some twenty adults were prepared to attack the Christians at any moment. All carried stones in their handkerchiefs, and one was seen with a knife in his hand.

THE House of Commons would probably have hesitated about rejecting the bill for licensing cremation had it been in possession of some statistics similar to those accidentally made public by the recent experiences of a lady in New York. Miss Savillar Berkley, *alias* Downing, having followed to the grave the body of her baby, and seen it buried very humbly, at a cost of \$2, afterward found herself in circumstances that suggested a more demonstrative funeral. She therefore set about having the coffin exhumed. But here an unexpected difficulty presented itself. The grave, about two feet wide or seven or eight feet long, when opened was found to contain thirty-nine coffins, in which were bodies of children, some as much as four years old, some still-born infants. The coffins, according to Miss Berkley's evidence, were placed one on the top of the other, and the thickness of

earth over the uppermost was only a couple of inches. Further enquires at the churchyard itself elicited the fact that twenty-five coffins were an average number to place in one grave, and that the practice of piling up the shells indiscriminately was not confined to the case of children but was also pursued with the bodies of adults. There is, in fact, no legal limit to the number of corpses buried in one grave, and as the coffins are often of the flimsiest construction—infants' bodies are sometimes brought in cigar cases—while the quantity of earth placed over them is a mere make-believe, some idea may be formed of the health-promoting character of such a cemetery in the midst of a thickly populated city. The *New York Herald*, writing upon this subject, pertinently observes:—"In times of war or pestilence human remains may be crowded into graves in this fashion, but that the same custom should prevail in large cities is horrifying to general sentiment regarding humanity's last resting place. It is shocking, too, to think of the contents of such a grave being disturbed, removed, and replaced whenever relatives want to reclaim the remains of a loved one for better burial. Cremation would be far less offensive to human feeling, besides not menacing the public health, as the interment of a great number of persons in a single small pit is likely to do."

IN the surgical dispensary of the Philadelphia Polyclinic, Dr. Roberts has been using with satisfactory results Japanese paper handkerchiefs for drying wounds. Sponges are so seldom and with such difficulty perfectly cleansed after being once used that they are never employed in the hospital. Ordinary cotton or linen towels are much preferable to sponges, which, if dirty, are liable to introduce septic material into wounds. The paper towels, however, answer the same purpose as cotton ones, and are so cheap that they can be thrown away after being used.

THE proposed Congressional appropriation in aid of the development of silk-growing has been subject to sundry vicissitudes in the Senate, and if it is cut down in the same proportion in the House, there will be little of it left when the President comes to sign the bill. As the bill was originally prepared in this city, it proposed to create a Bureau of Silk Culture in the Department of Agriculture, and to appropriate for the first year \$150,000, with which to establish five silk culture stations, including filatures, one of such stations being in California. Senator Miller had the bill attached as an amendment to the Agricultural bill, but the committee reduced the amount of the appropriation to \$30,000, with the understanding that the California silk-culture station should be the only one established for the present. The \$30,000 has now been halved, giving but \$15,000 for the first year's operations. The appropriation of \$15,000 may serve to keep alive an interest in the subject and thereby stimulate private enterprise, but it cannot accomplish much directly toward booming the business of growing silk in the American Italy. We have had enough six-penny experiments in silk culture. In fact, it ought to have ceased to be an experiment and become a business long ago. As an experiment, silk culture in what is now the United States, began more than two hundred and fifty years ago in the settlement at Jamestown, Va. The earliest settlers in the colonies brought over

silkworm eggs, and both the home and colonial Governments made the most vigorous efforts to promote the Silk-growing industry. Every settler was required to plant mulberry trees, under penalty of a heavy fine, and the amount of public money which was spent in trying to develop the business was great enough to put to shame an appropriation of \$15,000 by Congress. In 1725 a gown made of silk grown in Georgia was woven for the Queen of England and worn by her on the King's birthday. It is a hundred and fifty years since the first silk filature was established in the country, and we are still trying, in a petty, experimental way, to begin where our great-grandfathers left off. It is true that in California we have more perfect conditions for silk culture than are found in the States east of the mountains, but this fact being conclusively established, the experimental stage of the industry should have been passed a long time ago. We know as well as we need to know that we have the right climate for silk-growing; that the mulberry tree flourishes and the silkworm thrives in California; that California silk is as fine as any in the world, and that there are unlimited facilities for its production. Why, then should we need to experiment further? Why does the industry need nursing? The only apparent reason is because it is not an easy industry in which to make a start on a large scale. It requires a liberal expenditure of capital and time before the industry is placed on a paying basis. If Congress can help us to do that, well and good; but if a small appropriation is made and a station started only to show that the climate of California is admirably adapted to the mulberry and the silkworm, the gain will be very small, for we knew all that before. What is wanted is sufficient inducement for people to go into the production of silk, not as an experiment, but as a remunerative business. If the regular market rates for the product will not do that, the best stimulant would be a system of bounties for the production of cocoons and home-reeled silk. Possibly the day is passed when the Government will pay any more bounties, but if so private enterprise should supply the lack of public. A syndicate of silk manufacturers strong enough, and public-spirited enough, to offer liberal inducements for the production of the raw material of their industry, would be the thing needed. In fact, any organization that can afford to put money into the enterprise and wait a number of years before getting it out would fill the conditions of the element that is now lacking to the success of silk culture.—*Alla*.

A curious story is going the round of the Japanese social journals to the effect that Umegatani, the champion of the wrestling ring, having been defeated twice in succession by Odate, has committed suicide. The rumour, romantic enough in itself, is surrounded with elements which add to its effect. Umegatani is an universal favorite. As intelligent and modest as he is strong and skilful, he has hitherto held his own easily against all comers, and being still in the very prime of life, the idea that a rival would deprive him of his laurels seemed untenable. During the past year wrestling sprang into public favour with that suddenness which occasionally marks the growth and decay of a national fancy in Japan. The Emperor himself witnessed several matches and bestowed rewards upon the victors. On these occasions Umegatani was always a central figure, and nothing appeared

more improbable than that his colours should be lowered within a few months. His rival Odate, on the other hand, though a man of immense physical strength, has the reputation of being both ignorant and arrogant. Whatever popularity his prowess might have won for him, was reduced, the other day, to a vanishing quantity by an act of rudeness of which he was guilty to the celebrated actor Ichikawa Danjiuro. Wrestling in Japan had its origin in an incident many centuries old, when among the guards of the Palace—men selected, on account of their strength, from all parts of Japan—there was one, a species of Odate in his way, who, presuming on his thews, made himself particularly obnoxious to everybody. A levy of strong men was called with the special object of finding some one capable of bringing this truculent Kehaya to his bearings, and fortunately among these new comers was Nomi no Sukune, who threw Kehaya and killed him by a cleverly planted kick. Nomi no Sukune afterwards attained a position of considerable eminence at Court, and the science which he elaborated, and which has remained ever since pretty much as he left it, naturally bestows on its votaries something of the rank of its founder. The social status of actors, on the contrary, used formerly to be of the very lowest. Not that there was supposed to be anything degrading in the profession itself, or that its followers were originally taken from a degraded class, as has sometimes been stated, but simply that, by an unfortunate choice of locality, the first theatre in Japan came to be associated with the resort of the Kiyoto mendicants, and its company received a nickname which gradually passed into a description. Since the Restoration all this has been altered. The actor now receives something of the recognition due to his talents. But fifty years ago, the wrestler was the better man of the two both socially and physically. Odate, the gentleman whose victories are supposed to have unhinged Umegatani's mind, is foolish enough to forget that the times are changed. Being invited recently to an entertainment at which Ichikawa Danjiuro was among the guests, he had the insolence and bad taste to place a wine-cup on his foot and offer it to the great actor. Danjiuro was inclined, at first, to treat the affair as a joke. He did not indeed, accept the cup, but laughingly explained that though Odate's proceeding might have been well enough twenty years ago, it was a little behind the present age. Odate, however, took care to show that he was in earnest, and a serious quarrel was with difficulty prevented. Of course the good people of Tokiyo were highly indignant at the wrestler's rudeness, and when his defeat of their favourite champion was followed by the latter's disappearance and supposed suicide, their regrets became very loud. But it turns out, after all, that Umegatani has not laid violent hands on himself at all. He has simply gone to Osaka to visit his mother, who is dangerously ill, and so everybody is now praying that on his return he may completely reverse the previous record. We reciprocate the wish, for certainly a wrestler who could venture to look down upon such an artist as Ichikawa Danjiuro, does not deserve to be champion of the Japanese ring.

THE fastest railroad speed on record is recalled to mind by a correspondent of the *Engineer*, who sends that journal a card, which has been preserved since 1848, on which is printed:—The Great Western Railway broad-gauge engine,

Great Britain, accomplished the fastest journey on record, viz., from Paddington to Didcot, fifty-three and a quarter miles, in forty-seven minutes. The train was the 9.45 express to Bristol, and consisted of four carriages and vans, and was driven on May 11, 1848, by J. Michael Almond, driver; Richard Denham, fireman. The correspondent adds that the fireman, Denham, is still living, superannuated. At the time this run was made the battle of the gauges was raging, and the advocates of the seven-foot gauge were anxious to show that the highest speed could only be obtained on their line, the Great Western, laid out by Brunel. The engineers therefore had orders to run the trains as fast as possible, regardless of time-tables. When the superiority of the broad gauges as regards high speed had been fully demonstrated this practice was given up, but as late as 1862 the schedule time of this train, the Flying Dutchman, was fifty-seven minutes for fifty-three and one-half miles. The line is practically level, the mean grade is, however, nearly three feet to the mile against the train.

THE *Alla* of the 7th ult. thus refers to the defeat of the Tariff Bill:—Morrison's revenue reform bill has been defeated by a majority so small that three votes would have turned the scale the other way. A hundred and fifty-nine members voted for the bill to a hundred and fifty-four against it. Much might be said of the possible effects of this result on the Presidential election, but it is sufficient to say that the attempt to pass a tariff bill at this session was ill-advised and ought not to have been undertaken. It was ill-advised, not because the bill was not a righteous one—for it was—but because it was folly to attempt its passage when the necessary strength was lacking. No step should have been taken looking to revival of the tariff discussion this year until there was absolute assurance that it would result in something definite so far as the House of Representatives was concerned. Once more the party has neglected the salutary maxim to be sure you are right before you go ahead. This is the utmost, however, that can be said against the management of the bill. In its favor it can be said that no other tariff debate was ever conducted with so little interruption to the other business of the House, and that the fight has been made in a dignified and honorable manner which is an agreeable contrast to the similar contest in the preceding Congress.

THE *Fuyu Shimbu* furnishes, in a recent issue, the truly astounding intelligence that Yokohama and New York are to be connected by submarine cable, said cable to probably run around one or both of the Capes. And after unburdening its soul of this intelligence in the most innocent manner, the *Fuyu* goes on to state that "it is proposed that Japan should bear the expenses for the benefit of the United States." No wonder that people speak of the reduction of the land-tax when such magnificent schemes are on foot.

It is not good to have a black skin in the United States of America. One inconvenience of the thing is that when mobs are out on negro-whipping or negro-lynching expeditions, they are apt to fall into errors of identity. Something of this sort happened in Calloway county, the other day. A negro called Julius Patterson had been tied to a tree and severely flogged for circulating slanderous reports about respectable ladies. The men

who flogged him were arrested and tried, but acquitted. Emboldened by this result, another mob went after Julius on May 3rd, and seizing his brother by mistake, riddled his body with bullets. No arrests had been made in connection with the affair up to the date of latest advices. After all, it was only an error of judgment. Had Julius himself been forthcoming, his brother would not have met with any accident, and the hand of inexorable justice would have been duly recognised.

AN imitation of the Collie frauds, says the *Whitehall Review*, has just come to light at Yokohama. So far back as 1878 a firm of Swiss silk merchants had been getting advances from an English bank on goods supposed to be deposited in the merchant's godown. It apparently never entered into the brain of the bank manager to inspect the stock on which he was advancing money, nor to test the value of his security. Needless to say, as was the case in the Collie discrepancies, when the bank did eventually wish to see the security, it was not to be found. Like the Spanish fleet in "The Critic," it could not be seen, because it was not in sight. Of course, the bank is a heavy loser. More remarkable, however, is the punishment which the Swiss Consul-General has imposed upon the perpetrators of this gigantic swindle. They have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment! Swindling will be at a premium in Yokohama, for if a man can live in affluence at a bank's expense for some five years, and then only have to rest on his oars in the prison for six months—the game is quite worth the candle.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is a singularly frank politician. He told the Birmingham electors, the other day, that he had long ago adopted Mr. Gladstone's motto, "Trust the people," and then, anticipating the obvious rejoinder, "Well, if you trust the people why did you vote against the Reform Bill?" he proceeded to explain that "the Government of England is Government by party, and under that system it is the general duty of the followers of Sir Stafford Northcote to resist the legislation which may be proposed by Mr. Gladstone." This is doubtless true, but it looks a little startling when stated in such naked terms. Government by party is a very fine thing, so long as by "party" is understood English Liberals or English Conservatives, but when Irish Home Rulers are added to the company, Government of this sort becomes decidedly difficult.

In the last issue of the *Caucasian* *Izvestia* appears the following new information on the Merv oasis, due to M. Alikhanoff:—"Its surface is about 2,150 square miles, which area could be increased by irrigation, the whole of the oasis having its origin due to the irrigation of the sand by canals drawn from the Murgab. This river, being dug at Kaushut-khan-bend, two canals, subdivided into numerous *aryks* (smaller canals), issue from it, taking in nearly all the water of the river which does not flow beneath the dam. Notwithstanding the southern position of the oasis, it has a cold winter, and there falls every year some snow, sometimes 2 feet deep; it soon disappears, however, as the temperature rises rapidly, and reaches occasionally 30 deg. Celsius in February. During the summer, strong hot winds, which bring masses of hot sand, blow, mostly from the south-west. Still the climate is healthy enough, healthier than that of Akhal-tekke; but the

mortality is very great, owing to the poverty of the inhabitants and the dirtiness of their habits; the *kara masta*, or black disease, a kind of pestilence, and the *merghi*, a kind of cholera, are endemic. The population is estimated at 32,700 *kibitkas*, which M. Alikhanoff considers to represent no less than 194,000 or 200,000 inhabitants. This population is, however, too numerous for the oasis, the average area of irrigated land being only six acres per inhabitant. M. Alikhanoff considers the Merv as the least attractive of the Turcomans, and discovers in them only one good feature—their hospitality."

As an example of the way newspapers are managed now-a-days, the issue of the *London Mail* of Friday, April 18th, is worth noticing. Sir W. Harcourt made a speech at Leeds on the evening of April 16th, Lord Randolph Churchill read that speech at Birmingham on the afternoon of the following day, and replied to it the same evening. *The Times* correspondent at Cairo received a *price* of it on the same day, and replied to it immediately. The *Mail* of the following morning published Sir W. Harcourt's speech, Lord Randolph's reply, and the comments of the Cairo correspondent. Thus we have a triangular debate carried on at Leeds, Birmingham, and Cairo, and published verbatim in London, within the space of twenty-four hours. Pretty smart journalism, that.

ALTHOUGH Blaine and Logan are the Republican Nominees for President and Vice-President, it is still possible that the election will fall to an outsider after all. Candidates are certainly not wanting. As a train from the Eastern States arrived at the Union Depot in Chicago, the other day, a man yelled out, "Hurrah for the next President!" Five prominent politicians instantly lifted their hats in acknowledgement of the compliment.

THERE was a grand turn-out last night, says the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 24th ult., on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Alarakia, assistant master in the Government Central School, to a young Indian lady, daughter of the late Mahomed Arab. An imposing procession, in which five carriages, and some half a dozen horses ridden by friends of the happy pair, figured, started from the residence of the bridegroom in Gage-street shortly before nine o'clock, traversing Wellington and D'Aguilar streets, then proceeding down Queen's Road Central, and turning again into Wellington-street at the corner below No. 5 Police Station, thence wending its way up Graham-street and finally reaching the bride's residence in Peel Street. Banjoes, violins, drums, concertinas, &c., played by a number of experts, served to enliven matters generally as the procession pursued its course, and some 250 Japanese colored lanterns, all alight, carried on two bamboo poles from which they depended, together with numerous blue-lights, lent additional splendor to the display. A conspicuous figure was the bridegroom himself as he appeared mounted on a lofty Pegasus, arrayed, in Arabian style, in a long crimson colored satin dress and turban. Talk about floral embellishments! The to-day happy man literally revelled in flowers, garlands hanging down in great profusion from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, both in front and rear. A Mahomedan priest made the couple fast at the bride's house, where the processionists and other friends were regaled with refreshments and music

until four or five o'clock this morning. The redoubtable MacBean, of the Supreme Court, appeared in the procession driving one of the carriages, and wore an expression almost as solemn and impressive as that of Sir George Phillippo when sentencing a prisoner for libel. Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository must have made a good thing out of the affair, as we understand the horses and carriages were all obtained from his stables.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that some *toshi-yori daumo* (superannuated wrestlers) in the capital have entered into negotiations with several showmen in New York, and that a troupe of Japanese athletes will probably start for the United States before long. The unprecedented success of Sadakichi "the champion wrestler of Japan (?) " is at the bottom of this sudden demand for Eastern athletes; but we are inclined to think that anything outside of "champion wrestlers" will prove a losing venture.

OUR readers are requested to make the following correction in the first paragraph of the "Preliminary Remarks" of the Financial Estimates, a translation of which appeared in our columns last Saturday:—

For, "On the other hand, there is a decrease of yen 3,169,990 in the redemption of the Domestic Loan, of yen 1,621,513 in *Gunibu Kuriire*, and of yen 3,825,756 in the Contingency Fund of the Imperial Household Department, Cities and Prefectures; the total being yen 8,617,259."

Read, "On the other hand, there is a decrease of yen 3,169,990 in the redemption of the Domestic Loan, of yen 1,621,513 in *Gunibu Kuriire*, and of yen 3,825,756 in the expenditure for the Imperial Household Department, Cities and Prefectures, and Contingency Fund."

THE *Daily News* says:—"A movement is on foot to enlist a body of volunteers, some two hundred strong, to go to the relief of General Gordon. The idea originates in a high social circle, and it is understood that the volunteers are to be able to subscribe their quota of the cost of the expedition. The Secretary of State for War is, in the first instance, to be asked to sanction the undertaking, but his refusal (not unanticipated) is not to be accepted as a bar to carrying it out.

THE new conscription regulations would appear to have been slightly mutilated before they reached the English paper which publishes the following:—"Women's rights have taken another turn in Japan. The conscription flourishes, and its last decree is that women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight are to be enlisted as soldiers. The Japanese war party has spent a deal of imperial money on arms and ships of war. Soon they will be singing their ballad of war—

We don't want to fight, but, by Daibuts, if we do,  
We've got the ships, we've got the men—we've got the women too!

ON WEDNESDAY evening a fire broke out in Nishicho, Shitaya, Tokiyo. The flames spread to Minami-Inaricho and Kami-Karumazakacho, destroying about thirty houses. Two men were slightly injured.

MR. ANDO TARO, the newly appointed Consul at Shanghai (successor to Mr. T. Shinagawa, who is expected to return to Japan shortly), left for his post on Wednesday evening by the Mitsu Bishi Mail steamer *Hiroshima Maru*.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, the correspondent of *The Times*, left Shanghai for Yokohama on the 28th ultimo.



### THE SUPPOSED RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

READERS of the vernacular press must have been struck by discussions occurring in its columns, from time to time during the past year, on the subject of a retrograde tendency which Japanese society is supposed to have developed. On the whole it cannot be said that these discussions have been characterized by more than the average depth of thought which commonly inspires ephemeral literature. Broadly speaking, there has been on the one side a vague note of complaint that the people are reverting to their old grooves of philosophy and æstheticism, and on the other, a general denial that such is the case, unaccompanied, however, by any satisfactory explanation of indications which certainly exist, and which, to a superficial observer, plainly suggest a renaissance of old fashions. The article which we reproduce from the *Hochi Shimbun* to-day does not throw much light on the situation, though the line taken by the writer is at least intelligible. He makes no attempt to deny that a section of society appears to have turned its face backwards, but he argues that the wave of progress cannot be checked by any partial obstructions of this nature, and that, so long as material civilization advances, no fears need be entertained of the general result. This contention appears to us superficial and unsatisfactory. It is superficial, because material civilization may not properly be regarded as any index of the condition of a nation which, having borrowed that civilization in a ready-made form, cannot be credited with any share in its development. It is unsatisfactory, because it leaves wholly untouched the true motives of this apparent reaction. Upon the former point we need not dwell at length. Outward evidences of an exotic civilization no more indicate the true condition of the national mind, than the whitewash of the Jackdaw which intruded itself into the dove-cot suggested the character of the trespasser's voice. If the writer in the *Hochi Shimbun* means, that so long as the adjuncts of Western civilization remain popular in Japan, its spirit also may be supposed to prevail, his testimony does not contribute much to the discussion one way or the other. It becomes necessary to look a little deeper if we desire to discover the truth.

The signs which pessimists adduce in proof of their contention are of two kinds: first, a reversion to the social observances, and more especially to the æsthetic grooves, of former times; secondly, a revival of the ethical philosophy of the old Chinese school. With regard to the first, we took occasion to express our opinion at some length in a recent article, and to point out the extravagance of attributing a retrogressive character to a

movement which derives its motive from thoroughly sound sources. There were born among the exceptional social conditions of Japan in the middle ages certain art tendencies, which attained a very high state of development, and which bequeathed to posterity results of a most admirable character. European nations have shown themselves at least as highly appreciative of these as Japan is of Western civilization, and this reciprocity of appreciation has brought about the curious spectacle of an Oriental people borrowing from the Occident all the features of practical civilization, and lending in return a grammar of ornament such as is generally associated with the highest stages of refined culture. If, during the first strong impulse towards Western systems, Japan seemed for a time to loosen her hold upon the products of her own civilization, it is as natural as it is fortunate that she should turn to them again in her calmer moments. This renaissance may be, and probably is, carried needlessly far in certain directions, but in the main it is a matter of congratulation not of apprehension. The second point—the revival of Chinese ethical philosophy—has, we believe, a more significant and an incomparably more important bearing. The writer of this article recently heard a prominent Japanese statesman relate an incident which excellently explains the origin of that revival. Some years ago, the statesman collected a sum of money sufficient to endow a school in his own province, but owing to absence in Europe and other causes, he was prevented from taking any personal share in the direction of the establishment. Ultimately, when he was able to visit the place, he found, to his surprise, that, side by side with Western languages and sciences, the students were receiving instruction in the philosophy of CONFUCIUS. On enquiring the reason of this apparent anomaly, he was told that not only the discipline of the school but also the relations of every-day life could not be comfortably preserved without the assistance of Chinese ethics. A moral code which inculcates unreasoning obedience to seniors, unwavering reverence for teachers, and staunch fidelity to feudal chiefs, became, he was assured, more than ever necessary when the young generation was growing up to the possession of knowledge and accomplishments in which its elders had no share. The experience furnished by this school is common throughout the whole of Japan. Everywhere youths, educated according to the new system, are required to serve under men far inferior to themselves in useful attainments, and deficient even in the very technical knowledge essential to the prosecution of the business they are appointed to direct. Respect, which is the germ of all discipline, is impossible under such circumstances. It is impossible, for example, that a student who, having graduated with honours at the Tokio University or the

Engineering College, has passed half a dozen years in Europe or America acquiring practical skill in the details of his profession, can come back to Japan and settle down quietly to construct railways, assist in mining industry, or take part in other industrial enterprises, under the direction of officials whom he knows to be virtually ignorant of the science of their duties. Equally perplexing is the position of a child which, at school, is taught that to believe in enchantment or sortilege is an evidence of barbarism, and, at home, sees its parents tremble at the supernatural powers of a fox or hurry off to consult a necromancer about every entanglement in the thread of household affairs. We question whether many people pause to think about these things: whether they appreciate the disturbing elements that have been introduced into Japanese society by grafting Western sciences and Western acquirements upon a stock that has its roots in Chinese philosophy. Assuredly the Japanese journalists who have hitherto undertaken to discuss the problem fail to recognise its most essential features. Did they look a little below the surface, they would see that the tendency to revert to Chinese ethics, the tendency which they mistake for a pause in the nation's progress, is in reality a protest against the rapidity of that progress. It is not young Japan that turns its face backwards, but rather old Japan that would fain preserve its touch of the times by the aid of those reverend talismans which the new philosophy has robbed of their virtue. The spectacle commands our sympathy. History does not offer any examples by which we can forecast the issue of such strange conditions, or gauge the force of the disturbing elements which this national metamorphosis has brought in its train. But we may at least avoid the error of misconstruing, into an evidence of universal reaction, what in truth is mainly an instinctive effort on the part of the dying generation to re-establish the influence it cannot yet reconcile itself to surrender.

### ECHOES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE last English mail brings us some feeble echoes of the discussion which filled our local press four months ago. The *Manchester Guardian* and the *London and China Express* take the matter up, and ventilate it after a fashion which recalls the least happy features of the controversy. Mr. A. J. WILKIN'S speech in the Chamber of Commerce constitutes the basis of both journals' articles, and it seems to us that the treatment his utterances receive is not of a nature to enhance their value. There are some things which become more and more grotesque the longer they are examined, and undoubtedly one of these is the apprehension, that if a foreigner submits to Japanese jurisdiction, he acquires

Original from

the "privilege of being able to tell his wife she may go; he does not want her any more." A keener satire could scarcely have been published on the fidelity of Western husbands. The law alone keeps them faithful. Relax its restraints, and they will lose no time in adopting the worst Oriental precedents. What they are afraid of is, not the severity of Japanese codes, but the weakness of their own morality. Only give them a chance to snap the conjugal ties, and they will immediately avail themselves of the "privilege." If the libellous nature of this comical fear did not strike Mr. WILKIN and his fellow-thinkers, one could scarcely expect them to appreciate the absurdity of supposing that a British subject, by submitting to Japanese jurisdiction for purposes of temporary residence in Japan, would be absolved *de facto* from all the obligations he had previously incurred as an Englishman. This we could scarcely expect, but certainly there was even less cause to anticipate that reason and common sense would be similarly outraged by a newspaper like the *Manchester Guardian*. The writer in that journal, unless he is remarkably ill-informed, must know that there are States in America where divorces can be procured with almost as much ease as in the Orient. Does he suppose that, living in those States and not naturalized there, he could avail himself of local processes to obtain the dissolution of a marriage contracted in Great Britain? How, then, can it possibly signify to an Englishman whether or no the laws of Japan sanction a license of which he may not avail himself so long as he remains an Englishman? If he changed his nationality, then indeed the case might be different, but that is purely a matter of choice. Truly the very frivolity of such an argument secures it against serious contradiction. Its worthy context is also quoted gravely by the two English journals: the question is again asked in solemn tones, "shall I be liable to be browbeaten by a policeman if I walk on the Bund without a lantern, even under the gas lamps?" According to the *Manchester Guardian*, "the mere fact that a man like Mr. WILKIN is unable to speak positively on the state of Japanese law and its administration makes it apparent that the grounds of confidence in Japanese jurisdiction do not exist." We apprehend that a very different inference is to be drawn from this "mere fact." None so blind as those that will not see. Mr. WILKIN might have objected with equal accuracy that to walk on the Bund in high-lows is illegal. There is no regulation, either local or imperial, requiring a person on foot to carry a lamp. Mr. WILKIN is a very old resident, and we are not surprised that he mixes up reminiscences with realities, but he carries this confusion a little too far, perhaps, when he complains, in the year 1884, of a custom which was abolished in 1870. Reading on, we find

the *habeas corpus* bugbear raising its terrible head once more. "Is there any *habeas corpus*? Is it not still the case that a man can be thrown into prison on a mere suspicion, and kept there for weeks without trial?" Nothing of the sort is possible, unless the provisions of the Criminal Codes are wholly ignored, in which case the sufferer's remedy is simple and complete. But Mr. WILKIN's statement is quoted, "I know for a fact that comparatively recently this has been done." When we remember that in the matter of lamp carrying this gentleman has not yet learned to distinguish between the Tokugawa Government and that of the Restoration, his expression "comparatively recently" assumes a bewilderingly vague character. In the House of Commons, the other day, a member called attention to the case of a commercial traveller called FITZGERALD, who declared that, having been arrested in London without a warrant, he was carried off to Dublin, and thence to Sligo, without being shown any copy of the charge against him or permitted to communicate with either his friends or his solicitor. Another member was very violent about one JAMES COMMINS, of Waterford, who having been lodged in prison, was there strapped up in a strait waistcoat with no clothing but a nightshirt, after a fortnight of which treatment he died of congestion of the lungs. The two honorable members who ventilated these grievances were doubtless quite as firmly persuaded as Mr. WILKIN that justice had been outraged, yet, on investigation, it turned out that they were quite mistaken. With all respect to Mr. WILKIN, we could wish that he, too, had given us some better evidence than his own knowledge, or at least that his knowledge in this particular instance had not been accompanied by such a display of ignorance in other directions. The Criminal Codes, which were promulgated in July, 1880, are accessible to anyone who will take the trouble to consult them. Their provisions are perfectly plain. Except in the case of flagrant felony or misdemeanour nobody may be arrested without a warrant.<sup>1</sup> Such warrant must contain a statement of the offence, and at the time of execution its original must be shown to the accused and a copy delivered to him.<sup>2</sup> After arrest, the accused must be immediately conducted before an officer of judicial police:<sup>3</sup> his examination must take place within 48 hours, and he must then be released unless placed under warrant of attachment.<sup>4</sup> Ten days from the execution of the latter warrant, he must either be liberated on bail or recommitted.<sup>5</sup> When it is suspected that the accused is hidden in his own house or that of another, the agent charged with the execution of a warrant, draws up a deed of search, which is signed by himself and the Headman of the District, or, failing the latter, by two neighbours, after which the search—which cannot be made before

sunrise or after sunset—is conducted in presence of the Headman or the two neighbours.<sup>6</sup> If the person against whom a warrant is issued is already under detention, a copy of the warrant is delivered to him in person.<sup>7</sup> Except in cases of solitary confinement, a prisoner is entitled to receive, in presence of an officer, visits of friends, relatives, or attorney, in conformity with the prison regulations,<sup>8</sup> and in every prison a copy of the Criminal Codes must be placed at the disposal of the prisoners.<sup>9</sup> Finally, a prisoner may be set at liberty on bail, for which either he himself, his relatives or his representatives may apply,<sup>10</sup> and means of opposition are duly provided<sup>11</sup> against the delivery of an illegal warrant, the non-delivery of a legal warrant, and against the illegal concession, or refusal, of bail. These provisions furnish a complete answer to Mr. WILKIN's question, and at the same time demonstrate the absurdity of his complaint that *habeas corpus* does not exist. *Habeas corpus* is simply a device to supply defects which do not disfigure the Japanese Codes: all the privileges it confers are amply provided by the latter in a different form. There are some persons, however, who, like Mr. WELLER Senior, regard the *habeas corpus* as a species of panacea against all legal wrong-doing, and imagine that no criminal procedure can be perfect without it. This is another phase of that worthy but exuberant conservatism which induced the Chinese tailor to ornament a new suit of clothes with copies of the patches he found on the pattern.

It is scarcely necessary, we trust, to observe that our object in making these remarks is not to criticise Mr. WILKIN, but to clear away misapprehensions which by no means promote foreign interests in Japan. All men are under an equal obligation, in the abstract, to be accurate and fair, but the obligation weighs with special force upon a gentleman like Mr. WILKIN, whose deservedly high reputation entitles his public utterances to the fullest confidence. He can now see for himself the errors into which he has betrayed the *Manchester Guardian* and the *London and China Express*, and he will doubtless recognise the necessity of correcting such false impressions. It will probably give him more pleasure than pain to be able to confess that he was mistaken: that though *habeas corpus* does not exist in that form in Japan, the rights it confers are one and all embodied in the Criminal Codes; that a man can *not* be "thrown into prison on a mere suspicion, and kept there for weeks without a trial," except in direct contravention of those Codes, in which case the law provides a simple and thorough remedy: that no pedestrian in Japan is obliged to carry a lantern, or can be "browbeaten" by the police for not doing so; that as this

<sup>1</sup> Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 102. <sup>2</sup> Ditto, Art. 130. <sup>3</sup> Ditto, Art. 103. <sup>4</sup> Ditto, Art. 122. <sup>5</sup> Ditto, Art. 127. <sup>6</sup> Ditto, Art. 133. <sup>7</sup> Ditto, Art. 139. <sup>8</sup> Ditto, Art. 140. <sup>9</sup> Ditto, Art. 142. <sup>10</sup> Ditto, Art. 210. <sup>11</sup> Ditto, Chap. IV.

"small matter" has no existence save in Mr. WILKIN'S memory of fifteen years ago, the extensive inferences he desires the public to draw from it are equally unreal; that Englishmen submitting to Japanese jurisdiction would not acquire the "privilege" of dismissing their wives at will; that the first written code of laws was *not* formed in Japan within the past three years, but that the present Criminal Codes, promulgated four years ago, are the fourth of their kind, having been preceded by the *Taihorei* (A.D. 702), the *Shinritsu-korei* (1870) and the *Kaitei-ritsurei* (1873); and finally, that Japanese statesmen do frankly admit the deference due to foreign opinion—though not to foreign prejudice—in this matter, as well as the fact that things are not yet "ripe for an immediate and complete solution" of the extraterritorial problem. Nothing can be more important than that all imaginary difficulties should be removed from the threshold of a question presenting in itself so many perplexing aspects, and it is to men like Mr. WILKIN that the public looks for trustworthy and exact information. Unfortunately, however, Mr. WILKIN has very seriously misled the public, and since his reputation as an upright gentleman has given weight to his unintentional misrepresentations, we trust that for the sake of that reputation he will lose no time in undoing the mischief.

#### GROWING UNANIMITY.

THIS seems to be the season for general peace-making. Everybody appears to be getting quite easy in his mind under the influence of a conviction that extraterritorial privileges are not about to be swept away root and branch, but that they will only undergo such curtailment as is judicious and beneficial. It has taken the public a long time, a strangely long time, to discover this. People were resolutely bent upon persuading themselves that nothing but the most drastic measures would satisfy the Japanese Government, and that unless Japan's judicial autonomy were restored *in toto* and instantaneously, there would be no peace for either the wicked or the good. Of course it was a part of this unreasoning panic to denounce every one who ventured to have a contrary opinion. When men imagine themselves in serious peril, what they want is willing aid not cold logic. He that is not with them heart and soul is against them. We speak from experience. The *Japan Mail* had the temerity to think and say that foreigners could never be prosperous or happy in Japan unless they consented to modify a system outgrown by their opportunities, and no longer suited to the radically altered conditions of the times. The *Japan Mail* was accordingly denounced in terms of unmeasured invective as a traitor to the cause of its own nationals; a journal which had sold itself body and soul to the enemy. The better to portray the tremendous depth of infamy

to which its editor has fallen, his previous career as a servant of the QUEEN was contrasted with his supposed enlistment under an alien flag, and persevering efforts were made to discredit the course he advocated by declaring him unworthy to advocate any respectable course whatever. This species of invective fortunately absolves its subject from the necessity of replying. Public opinion is provided with unerring capacities of self adjustment. It may sway for a time in a wrong direction, but, in the long run, it will inevitably recover its equilibrium. All considerable changes, too, are accompanied by more or less agitation, and their promoters must expect to be exposed to something of the odium which, in ancient times, attached to the man that moved his neighbour's landmark. Yet reform is achieved sooner or later, justifying its advocates' foresight and disarming its opponents' prejudices. It is well, of course, that those prejudices should be treated tenderly. Caution is a very admirable quality, and when it crystallizes into the form of grey-headed conservatism, clinging fondly, for old-acquaintance sake, to the ills it knows, lest the very effort of uprooting them should be attended by a novel shock, it commands a measure of the respect that belongs to everything venerable and steadfast. But it needed little prescience to perceive, long ago, that without some change the circumstances of the mercantile communities at the open ports must become intolerable. Whatever the inherent vitality of Japan's foreign trade, it must eventually languish under such conditions. And it has languished into a state closely resembling inanition. There is no need to demonstrate this unhappy fact: everybody recognises it. Two years ago, the whole mercantile community, with one or two exceptions, placed on record a weighty protest against the permanence of restrictions which are gradually choking commerce. One of the exceptions afterwards came forward, and published an *ex cathedra* opinion diametrically opposed to that of his fellow residents. He did not even take the trouble to explain that he differed from them. This was a little perplexing. People enquired whether it was possible that the merchants of Yokohama could openly advocate a certain trade policy in 1882, and as openly denounce it in 1884. But the merchants of Yokohama were not really guilty of any such inconsistency. Unable to control, they could not be held responsible for, the vagaries of every one of their number. The unanimity of their verdict was disturbed by a solitary voice which unfortunately happened to be a very voluble and very self-asserting voice. The verdict itself, however, remained unshaken and virtually unanimous: namely, that increased trade facilities are essential to the development, nay to the very existence, of Japan's foreign trade. Now this, strange to say, is the ground where people are beginning to discover that they

occupy a common position with their supposed opponents. They are opening their eyes to the fact that, after all, both sides are travelling towards the same goal; but being naturally reluctant to acknowledge that so desirable a state of affairs existed from the first, and was only obscured by their temporary inability to perceive it, they comfort themselves with the notion that the soundness of their policy is at length receiving recognition, and overcoming resistance. We do not propose to disturb this satisfaction. We have long anticipated it. For in truth the only difference that ever existed was one of method, not of object. Everybody has for years been persuaded that what Japanese trade wants is a wider market and larger liberties of conduct. The former is to be obtained by increased transport facilities; the latter, by raising the siege of the open ports. But while one side confined itself to complaining that things were not as they ought to be, the other set forth what it believed to be the only method of putting them right. That was the sole difference. It was doubtless true, in the main, that Yokohama was surrounded by monopolists whose selfish greed was gradually narrowing the paltry margin of possible profit remaining to foreigners. But of what avail was it to cry out against this, so long as the Treaties rendered every effectual remedy impossible. The Government could not interfere between the *Saitori* and their foreign victims without arrogating functions which the latter would have been themselves the first to condemn. Equally true was it that while foreigners were confined to the open ports, their association with the Japanese could never be placed on a satisfactory footing. But of what avail was it to denounce that confinement, so long as the Treaties upheld it? Unrestricted trade and residence in the interior could not be permitted without some new provision for the exercise of jurisdiction over foreigners, and foreign Governments would neither make that provision themselves nor consent to the Japanese making it. Equally true was it that exports might be stimulated by allowing foreign vessels to load cargoes at unopened ports. But of what avail was it to condemn the folly of withholding this liberty so long as the Treaties and the Orders in Council withheld it? And so on, through the whole list of troubles. The one side saw the troubles plainly enough and naturally inveighed against them, but without suggesting a feasible remedy; the other saw the troubles equally plainly, but without confining itself to complaints, steadily pointed out the only radical remedy; namely, a revision of the treaties in a sense opposite to the obsolete and barbarous notion that the Japanese are not fit to associate with us on equal terms, and that in order to carry on the common processes of commerce in Japan, it is necessary to preserve for ever a system clumsy in itself and wholly incapable of being extended so as to suit a broader and more liberal intercourse. Nevertheless, the recognition of both parties that they are travelling on convergent, not divergent, lines, is a very great gain. So soon as sensible and clear-headed people agree that they have a common object, one can be tolerably sure that they are not very far distant from its accomplishment.



**BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT  
FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1883.**

**BRITISH CONSULATE,**

Kanagawa, May 20th, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward Returns of the Trade and Shipping of this Port for the year 1883, together with a Return of the duties and fees paid into the Custom House, and a Return of the number of British and Foreign Residents and Firms actually in residence and in business on the 31st of December last.

The following figures exhibit the trade of 1883, as compared with that of 1882:—

	1883.	1882.
Exports.....	25,691,215	26,661,889
Imports.....	18,618,612	20,208,802
	\$44,309,827	\$46,870,691
Decrease in Exports .....		970,674
Decrease in Imports .....		1,590,190
Actual Decrease in Trade.....		\$2,560,864

Commencing with the Import Trade, I proceed to pass in review the articles that call for more particular mention.

**COTTON MANUFACTURES** show an Import of \$6,240,138, against \$8,518,658 in 1882, being a decrease of \$2,278,520.

Taking Cotton Manufactures in detail, it will be seen that the figures for Chintzes and Printed Cottons are 2,460,808 yards, valued at \$147,165, as compared with 1,118,241 yards valued at \$70,218 for the previous year. These goods have held a fair position throughout the year; the varieties of quality and style, as noted in my previous report, are great, and prices vary accordingly. The deliveries for the twelve months amounted to \$135,541.

**DRILLS.**—The Import figures are 393,810 yards, valued at \$31,917, against 1,161,057 yards to the value of \$101,079 in 1882. The same remarks, as made in my Report for 1882, will, doubtless, equally apply to the past year; namely, that these goods have almost ceased to be an article of foreign import, and their mention is attributable to their importation, through Japanese firms, for Government use.

**LAWNS (CAMBRICS AND LAWNS).**—These exhibit a return of 1,728,202 yards, valued at \$83,578, against 463,857 yards to the value of \$24,034 in 1882. These have run a fair course of business during the season, which is in the first few months of the year, and with moderate stocks and supplies, prices have been in accord with the demand.

Starting in 1883 with a range of seventy to seventy-five cents, prices improved during the spring some five cents per piece; but, at the close of the year, had receded to 10 to 15 cents. In respect of this class of goods it is a noticeable feature that Corca has been the destination of a good many sold here. The deliveries at this port for the past year are estimated at \$70,204.

**SATINS (COTTON).**—The figures do not call for much comment. 509,950 yards, valued at \$45,265, were imported in 1883, against 426,086 yards of the value of \$39,600, in the previous year.

I am informed that there is little demand now for these goods, and they would seem to have almost dropped out of the category of staples of current sale. The deliveries are put at \$72,193.

**SHIRTINGS, GREY.**—The figures are 19,059,268 yards valued at \$876,780 for 1883, as compared with 43,232,071 yards of \$2,070,728 in 1882.

The business of the year in this staple has been described to me as a "miserable one," and the above figures fully justify this expression. The deliveries of 84 lbs. are little more than one-third of those of 1882, or of one-half those of 1880 and 1881, and of 9 lbs., about one-half of the three previous years. In March, and again in May, there were short-lived spurts in 9 lbs., and in September some 80,000 pieces were placed in a few days; otherwise the market has been in a deadly condition. Prices of 9 lbs. have ranged from \$1.87½ for common to \$2.45 for

best. At the close of the year best quality could not be quoted at more than \$2.27½.

The Chamber of Commerce gives the deliveries of 84 lbs. at \$185,154, and of 9 lbs. at \$708,018.

**DYED SHIRTINGS** show an import of 1,823,012 yards, value \$151,780, against 608,436 yards to the value of \$54,787 in 1882. As regards this article, I have only to mention that the famine price of \$2, reached at the end of last year, gave place, in due course, to the more moderate quotations of \$1.50 to \$1.75 according to quality; these goods have been in fair request, but towards the end of the year were very heavy. \$150,658 represent the value of the deliveries for the year.

**TAFFACHELAS.**—The consumption in these goods is very slight; small lots of suitable patterns at one time sold fairly, but old patterns could not be placed, except at very low rates; the figures are 151,200 yards, valued at \$24,334, against 206,400 yards, to the value of \$33,509, imported in 1882. Deliveries for the year \$21,832.

**T-CLOTHS.**—There has been a moderate and steady business with no great variation in values, but, towards the end of the year, sharing the prevailing weakness. The stock includes a good many of Bombay make. The returns are 2,430,476 yards, valued at \$128,553, against 1,937,829 yards, valued at \$102,671, imported in the previous year. Deliveries \$104,259.

**TURKEY REDS.**—Show an import of 1,456,897 yards valued at \$103,030 in 1883, against 5,911,037 yards valued at \$338,720 imported in the previous year. The decrease is very marked, though, as the deliveries indicate, there has been a respectable current of business throughout the year with no more variation in price than has been exhibited in shirtings. Deliveries are estimated at \$196,746.

**VELVETS.**—The trade has been dull and dragging in spite of small stocks. The lower qualities have ranged between \$5.80 and \$6. Good between \$6.50 and \$6.75, and best between \$8 and \$8.25. In December, however, some demand setting in for New Year requirements, it became apparent that stocks were exhausted, and common qualities rapidly advanced 50 to 75 cents. The deliveries amounted to \$249,296, and the import figures are 1,256,795 yards valued at \$199,315 in 1883, against 1,272,856 yards valued at \$212,505 in 1882.

**YARNS.**—Imported during the past year, 173,503 piculs valued at \$4,262,631, against 207,593 piculs valued at \$5,340,562 in 1882.

The record of the year is made up of long periods of extreme dullness relieved now and again by fair business doing for some days, followed by a relapse into calm. The closing months of the year were the very worst of all.

There has been little variation in the course of prices of 16/24's;—taking as a standard Good Mock, of which the spinning "Jos. Byrom" is one of the best known, prices may be quoted as starting in January at about \$29.50, fluctuating between \$29 and \$29.75 till towards the close of the year, and then declining to \$28.25.

Low qualities 16/24's, and Bombay yarns have not regained favour.

28/32's suffered more in price towards the end of the year. Taking the same spinning "Jos. Byrom," which was worth \$32.75 in January, it could not be quoted better than \$30.50 in December.

Neither 38/42's nor doubled 42's have exhibited any special features. In reverse 16/24's, the consumption has, apparently, been very small, due, possibly, to the depression in the branch of trade in which it is used. Doubled 32's have also been in small request, in part owing to the same cause, and partly in the competition of yarn doubled by natives.

The deliveries for the year were \$4,890,678, the diminution being most marked in 16/24's, in Reverse, and in double 32's.

In WOOLLENS, AND MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, the imports show a value of \$2,261,032 against \$1,924,031 in 1882.

As regards Blankets, I am informed that it is

difficult to trace the business in them, owing, doubtless, to the circumstance that a great many are imported to Government order.

Prices have ruled low, and the market has been a quiet one.

The figures for 1883 are 5,052 piculs, valued at \$227,473, against 3,282 piculs, valued at \$144,151, imported in 1882. Deliveries estimated at \$198,764.

**CLOTH.**—Imported in 1883, yards 283,876 valued at \$225,786, against 141,613 yards valued at \$166,111 imported in 1882. This market, I am informed, is so disorganized that it is difficult to give any precise report on it. Certain qualities, at times, find buyers at low prices, but good quality staple goods, formerly in vogue, have only been saleable at ruinous prices. Thus for Presidents, formerly in demand at 60 to 65 cents per yard, have been difficult of sale at 45 or even 40 cents. The partial destruction of the Tōkiō mills at Senji has, I believe, improved the position of Army Cloths. The Chamber of Commerce Statistics give the deliveries of Cloth at \$99,524. There is a marked increase in the deliveries of Blankets for 1883 as compared with the previous year, the figures being \$198,764 against \$128,760.

This increase, I understand, to be accounted for by sales actually made in 1882, but made, for the most part, towards the end of the year, and goods were, probably, not taken delivery of until January or even February of 1883. It might happen, and probably did occur, that sales were entered as at date of clearance or delivery, and this would very materially alter the figures. Moreover, the early months of 1883 were marked by exceptional cold, causing a great demand for wraps, especially Cloth and Blankets. This circumstance would tend to swell the figures of 1883.

**ITALIAN CLOTH** shows an import of 3,890,199 yards valued at \$821,490, against 2,646,875 yards valued at \$566,128 imported in 1882.

One of the features in this business has been that the market has been suffering under the incubus of heavy stocks of the higher qualities—goods chiefly contracted for, but which buyers have for one reason and another delayed to clear. The trade has been largely done by contract; a few "chops" or marks commanding the supply of the most important channels for the year. Under pressure of this stock the quotations for good qualities declined severely, say, 3 to 4 cents per yard on qualities ranging 27 to 30 cents per yard. Lower qualities at from 21 to 23 cents have been better maintained; price, rather than quality, being the object with buyers. The deliveries are estimated at \$520,683, but these are, doubtless, largely out of old contracts.

**LUSTRES AND ORLEANS.**—The market for these seems to have ceased to exist. In the summer and autumn, however, some enquiry came from Kōbē at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 for current qualities.

**MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.**—The Returns give 5,780,145 yards valued at \$790,856 imported in 1883, against 5,286,424 yards valued at \$696,942 imported in the previous year. The business done has partaken of the general character of the trade of the year—for the most part slow and dragging. Towards the end of July a better tone set in, and as stocks of suitable goods had been low, the price of standard colours advanced one cent per yard. Supplies, however, became more ample, and by October the buoyancy had passed, and from that time values have declined.

The year closed very much as it commenced, namely, 14½ to 14½ cents for aniline, assorted in scarlet and purple. In August and September these colours were saleable at from cents 15½ to 15½, according to quality. Various colours have, according to season, been in special demand, but with no marked feature.

The scarlet cochineal for printing purposes has ruled even lower than aniline; and the latter, both in German and French goods, carries the day. Native printers continue to work patterns on the latter. In printed goods the business has been exceedingly depressed, owing, in some degree, to the above fact, and, partly, to the general neglect of expensive luxuries. The deliveries amounted to \$987,691.

**SILK FACED SATINS.**—These goods, though finding a place in the Tables under the heading of Miscellaneous Foreign Imports, may, appropriately, be mentioned at this stage before passing from Staple Piece Goods.

The importation of Satins and Silk and Cotton Mixtures in 1883 was 598,332 yards valued at \$348,466—in 1882 it amounted to \$416,983. I have only to remark of these goods that, like others which may be described as articles of luxury and ornament, they have been very dull throughout the year, exhibiting only some slight improvement in December. Best goods at from 70 cents to 80 or 85 cents per yard have generally been more saleable than the lower qualities at from 42½ cents to 60. The deliveries are estimated at \$198,663.

**METALS** show an Import of \$1,185,581, against \$1,036,274 imported in 1882.

The most noticeable features of the Trade in Metals for the past year have been the comparatively small fluctuations in prices of manufactured Iron and Steel, the continued fall in prices of Pig-Iron, and, with the exception of a period of a few weeks in the autumn, the total absence of any buoyancy in the market.

The fluctuations of native currency make calculations difficult, and the risk considerable; Japanese dealers, therefore, averse to holding large stocks, have bought with caution, and have been content to supply their wants sparingly.

**NAIL ROD IRON.**—A fair business was done for the first six months of the year at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per picul, advancing, subsequently, to \$2.85 and \$3.15 which were about the current rates at the close of the year. Deliveries for the year estimated at \$18,603.

**BAR IRON** has shown a steady rate of \$2.60 to \$2.90 per picul for ordinary assortments. From September to November there was a slight rise of about ten cents in consequence of a more general enquiry, but prices again receded in December. The market may be generally described as a lifeless one with sales very difficult to make, except for special assortments. Dealers were able to secure large concessions in order to induce business in other than readily saleable assortments. The year closed with weak prices and moderate stocks.

**PLATE AND SHEET IRON** may be said to have maintained a quotation of \$3.00 to \$3.50 throughout the year. The business in these has generally followed the course of Bar Iron. Deliveries of Bar Iron &c. and Plate and Sheet Iron are estimated at \$409,986.

**PIG IRON.**—The quotation in January, 1883, for No. 3 quality North Country Iron, commenced at \$1.45 to \$1.50, but has shown an almost uninterrupted downward tendency till it reached, in December, \$1.25 to \$1.30. Deliveries given at \$35,439.

**STEEL BARS.**—The quotation for ordinary qualities has remained steady throughout the year at \$3.75 to \$4.00. The difference in price between this article and Bar Iron is comparatively slight, but Japanese buyers hesitate to pay it, notwithstanding the fact that for many purposes its durability should more than compensate for the difference in price and additional expense in working. Deliveries \$21,808.

**TIN PLATES.**—Prices have remained fairly steady at \$5.30 to \$5.60 per cwt. box. From September to November, notwithstanding small stocks, there was an advance of 20 to 25 cents, but prices again receded to \$5.20—\$5.40. Tin Plates have attracted more attention during the year in consequence of Kerosene oil tins, which Japanese tin-men have relied on for some years past, being now largely used for the export of Fish Oil.

**WIRE NAILS.**—These continue an important branch of the Metal Trade; but, owing to the difference in cost of the various sizes, are scarcely quotable, though, in sympathy with lower prices in the home markets, the course of values here has been a gradual decline during the last six months of the year.

**GALVANIZED IRON**, both plain and corrugated, continues to be fairly dealt in, and the use of this kind of iron is becoming more general.

**SPELTER, ZINC SHEETS, and YELLOW METAL SHEATHING** have exhibited unsatisfactory prices throughout the year, and but little business has been done.

**PIG LEAD** has almost disappeared from the market as an article of Trade.

In my Trade Report for 1882 the excessive demands by buyers in respect of sea damage to Iron and Steel in bulk were touched upon, and reference was made to the arrangement come to in the Trade, by which a per centage allowance of 10 per cent. should be made, the buyer taking the risk to that extent. Buyers still make the slightest additional damage an excuse for claims which have to be met, unless an opportunity for sale elsewhere affords itself; a remote contingency, having regard to the paucity of buyers and the absence of any competition amongst them, the tendency being rather to combination than competition.

Complaints are still made as to the absence at the Custom House of the necessary accommodation for the Metal Trade; the accommodation, as at present provided, is altogether short of the requirements of this port, and the Metal business, which demands considerable space for sorting, weighing, and delivering on arrival, has still to be carried out in ill-protected and inconveniently crowded sheds.

Copies of a correspondence on this subject between those interested in the Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Superintendent of Customs at this Port, is appended to the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1883. Under date the 18th of July, 1883, the Superintendent of Customs, in a letter to the Chairman of the Chamber, promises to provide better accommodation and to prohibit the bringing into proximity goods that may be deleterious to metals.

**KEROSENE.**—The Import of this attained to 13,076,020 gallons valued at \$1,351,947, against 9,007,925 gallons valued at \$1,007,169 imported in 1882.

The year opened with a quiet market, a stock of little more than 100,000 cases, and with a range of prices from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per case according to brand, "Devoo's" oil commanding the highest prices. The prevailing features of the first six months of the year, a brief period of activity from the middle of March to the middle of April excepted, were the moderate amount of business done, the extreme caution of native buyers, a gradual and almost uninterrupted decline in prices, and a steady accumulation of stocks: by the end of June prices had fallen to \$1.52 to \$1.70 per case, and stocks had increased to about 600,000 cases.

In July a revival of business took place causing a slight recovery in prices, which was lost in August, the market having relapsed into quiet. Towards the end of the month the dealers again purchased freely, but heavy arrivals in the first half of September raising the stock to about 770,000 cases prevented any advance in values; about this time speculative purchases by foreign buyers helped the market a little, but the native dealers were not disposed to follow suit and continued to pursue their cautious policy of buying only for actual requirements. In November the lowest point of the market was reached, prices then standing at \$1.48 to \$1.66 per case, but they gained a little strength during December, and by the close of the month had advanced to \$1.60 to \$1.73 per case, stocks, having, meanwhile, decreased to about 650,000 cases.

The results of the past year have, undoubtedly, been unremunerative, and, therefore, unsatisfactory; losses more or less severe must have been incurred by the generality of Importers; the trade has been dragging one throughout, and the persistently downward tendency of prices has been most monotonous.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of low prices, no further expansion of the trade has taken place, the year's consumption showing, on the contrary, a falling off, judging by the Chamber of Commerce statistics, which put the deliveries at 790,075 cases against 900,050 cases delivered in

the previous year. The estimated value of the deliveries for 1883 is \$1,346,546.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN** figure for \$3,929,302 against \$3,623,781 in 1882.

The more prominent items in this List are Arms and Munitions of War, which

were imported to an amount of .....	\$ 89,845
Beer and Porter .....	\$ 69,667
Canvass and Duck .....	\$ 81,347
Clothing and Haberdashery .....	\$202,022
Coal .....	\$ 98,354
Coral and Coral Beads .....	\$ 65,518
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals .....	\$440,458
Dyes and Paints .....	\$305,883
Window Glass .....	\$ 66,080
Leather .....	\$171,647
Machinery and fittings .....	\$122,677
Paper and Stationery .....	\$125,573
Provisions, stores, etc. ....	\$211,000
Watches and fittings .....	\$135,228
Wines and Spirits .....	\$148,642

Of these I select the Trade in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, as also in Dyes and Paints, as calling for more than passing comment. The business in Drugs and Chemicals during the year has not been satisfactory, although in some few articles the business has slightly increased: it has, however, been far from profitable. It may be said of these, as of other goods, that the depressed condition of trade has generally affected them, and further I am informed that the tax on patent medicines has also seriously interfered with the expansion of the Chemical trade.

An increased tax was, as you are aware, notified by a Government Notification of the 27th of October, 1882, and came into force from the 1st of January, 1883. As an instance of how the imposition of this tax has interfered with the trade, it may be noted that Santonine, an article much in request amongst the Japanese, shows, for the past year, a reduced consumption of nearly 20,000 oz. as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding that the average price ruling in 1883 was 23 cents instead of 30, the average price during the year 1882. The sale of Santonine attained to only 72,800 ounces, prices throughout the year having really been below cost of Import, and at the close were as low as 20 cents per oz. in 1 ounce bottles, and, indeed, very few sales were effected at that price.

In **QUININE** the consumption has somewhat increased, some 27,000 ounces having been disposed of.

**BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM** has been sold to the extent of about 37,000 lbs.; prices have fluctuated very little, and 45 cents per lb. was the average price in 1 lb. bottles. The trade in this article may be said fairly to hold its own.

**CAUSTIC SODA.**—The consumption of this is steadily increasing, and sales were made during the year to the extent of about 1,450 tons. At the commencement of the year prices were about \$3.70 to \$3.80 per picul, and gradually hardened towards the close of the year, when the quotation was \$4.

**IODIDE OF POTASSIUM** has been sold to a considerable extent, about 28,000 lbs. having changed hands. The low prices ruling in Europe have tended to increase consumption.

**MORPHIA** has been sold to an average extent, but generally below import cost.

**BISMUTH SUBNITRAS** has exhibited a much restricted business, owing to the difficulty in getting the manufacturers to supply an article that will meet the requirements of the Japanese Government laboratory. Stocks are in consequence very scarce, as importers do not care to run the risk of a condemnation of their goods.

It may be said that some of the leading articles have fairly well held their own, more particularly as applicable to chemicals required for technical and manufacturing purposes.

A subject worthy of note is the starting of a manufactory of Pharmaceutical Chemicals on a large scale in Tôkiô as an incorporated company with a capital of 200,000 yen. The Government, I am informed, contributes 100,000 yen of the capital, free of interest for a period of 20 years; a free grant of land is also given, and the necessary buildings erected free of cost. Another enterprise about to be undertaken is the formation of a Company with a capital of

250,000 *yen* having for its object the manufacture of alcohol out of waste "Saké" from the native Breweries; and it is noteworthy that the manufacture of Bleaching Powder on a large scale has been commenced at the Insatsu Kiyoku.

**DYES.**—The trade in Aniline Dyes is increasing, goods under this heading coming, for the most part, from Germany: the business done during the year comprises 410 piculs of Chinese Blue, 300 piculs of Ultramarine, and 168 piculs of Methyl Violet. Extract of Logwood, a few special brands excepted, has met with a small sale. Generally the trade in Dyes was a more satisfactory one than last year.

**SUGARS,** which find a place between the Import list of Miscellaneous Foreign and Miscellaneous Eastern, figure to \$3,230,849, as against \$3,099,874 imported in 1882.

Under the heading MISCELLANEOUS (EASTERN), the total of which is \$419,763 as compared with \$999,015 in the year previous, the most prominent items are Raw Cotton, \$128,051, Drugs and Chemicals \$59,896, and Tortoise shell \$59,207. A glance at the returns of 1882 will show why the figures under the heading of Miscellaneous Eastern have dropped to less than half in 1883. It will be seen that in the former year Raw Cotton figured for \$200,445, Drugs and Chemicals \$93,432, Dyes and Paints \$56,983, and in many other items, the contrast is as great, as for instance, Beans, Peas and Pulse which were imported to the value of \$37,456 in 1882, whereas the figures for 1883 were only \$9,272. Also Bean and Pea Oil, \$15,419 in 1882 against \$1,126 in 1883.

The general aspect of the Import trade for the past year has been far from cheerful. In some of the staples there have been times of fair activity, but, on the other hand, there have been long periods of stagnation, and demand for goods in general has been dragging. In my Report for 1882, when writing of the staple Yarns, I remarked on the falling off in deliveries in this article, as compared with 1881, and turning now to 1883, the figures show a falling off of some 30,000 piculs on those of the previous year, a circumstance not a little startling.

In SHIRTINGS too, the statistics, which exhibited some increase, and not a falling off in 1882, now show that considerably less than one-half was delivered in 1883, as compared with 1882.

Ten thousand bales of Yarns, and ten thousand bales of Shirtings taken out of a trade like that of Yokohama, in which Yarns and Shirtings play such an important part, cannot fail to leave a considerable blank, and to give an air of depression to the general character of business. The trade, however, has been free from some of the miserable features of the preceding year; the stocks of old goods, costing very dear, and showing ruinous losses, have not formed such an encumbrance, having been, to a great extent, worked off. New importations have cost more moderately, and there has not been the disparity between cost and selling price; on the whole, to importers the year has probably been neither good nor bad, small profits have been made at times, and in some directions losses, but not heavy ones, have ensued. Speaking roughly, the business may be said to have cleared itself; but this is, after all, an unsatisfactory result to merchants, who naturally seek remuneration for their labours.

The persistent complaint of native dealers throughout has been that their country customers did not buy, in fact that the consuming classes held their hands, and from all accounts it seems pretty certain that the domestic weaving trade has been in a state of prostration; a remark which applies to the silk, as well as to the cotton-manufacturing industries. Rice and all other produce of the kind have ruled at very low rates, and to this fact, equally as it held good last year, is attributed the attenuated condition of the purchasing power of the country. Meanwhile the continued and gradual appreciation of currency has marked the reaction from that period of inflation of years past, which appears to have been productive of such a heritage of distress.

As before, the deliveries of goods appearing

in the Chamber of Commerce Returns do not altogether bear out the general impression of such bad times, but the record confirms the impression that 1882 included much that had been sold some time before.

Fluctuations in price have not been large; the low range, to which most articles had come down, has proved so far a source of security to the importer in that he has not been subject to severe losses; stocks, moreover, have, for the most part, been moderate, and it has been strange to notice that in goods considered to be staples, stocks reach the verge of exhaustion without in the least stimulating demand for them.

#### EXPORTS.

The Custom House Returns give under the heading of Raw Silk an Export of 31,220 piculs to the value of \$16,183,540, against 28,841 piculs to the value of \$16,232,150 exported in 1882.

The Chamber of Commerce figures for 1883 are 34,143 bales valued at \$15,990,366.

The figures are the highest that have been attained since the opening of the Port, and, indeed, the increase is actually greater than would appear by a mere reference to figures, for whereas prior to 1880 the average weight of a bale was only 80 catties, it has been the custom of the trade of recent years to make up bales to an average of 92 catties. The export has been much influenced by the low consumption of the raw material in native manufacture, and it is to be regretted that there are no reliable data on which to found an approximately accurate estimate of the amount of raw silk actually consumed in the country. There can be little doubt that ordinarily the annual consumption is large, much larger, indeed, than is generally supposed, for Japanese engaged in the trade place it as high as from 13,000 to 15,000 piculs, indeed in 1881 it is said to have reached 21,000 piculs, which would account for the low export in that year. During 1882 consumption is said to have fallen off to 13,000 piculs, while in 1883 some 5,300 piculs only were required, which would amply account for the unusually large export of 1883. In fact last year the manufacturing industry passed through a period of unprecedented depression, from which there are only quite recently any signs of recovery. This is borne out by the fact that amongst the coarse silks placed on the market were a number of classes of the old-fashioned sorts such as "Nagahama," "Echizens," "Sodais," which had been thought to be extinct. These have, of late years, been prepared only for native consumption, but the native weaving trade has apparently been crushed out, and consequently these silks have been sent forward to Yokohama for sale.

In its results to foreign merchants the trade of the year has probably been, on the average, like that in Imports, neither good nor bad: at times losses have been made, but there have also been occasions of fair profits.

The range of prices has been moderate, and the fluctuations not severe. Quotations at the commencement of the year were as follows:—

Fair Hachioji Hanks,.....	about	\$450
Good 2½ Maebashi,.....	about	\$500
Good Maebashi,.....	about	\$520 to \$540
Good Kakida,.....	about	\$570 to \$580
Extra Kakida,.....	up to	\$625
Good Filatures,.....	about	\$600
Best Filatures,.....	up to	\$640
Hamatsuki.....		\$450 to \$490

The business from this time to the end of May was of a quiet character, and prices had then become rather lower, but the season of course was nearly closed. In June the new season was opened at \$540 for the first Maebashi silk offering, being an advance of \$60 per picul on the closing rates of the month. At the commencement of June the telegrams from Europe were to the effect that the European crop was not turning out as well as had been expected, and advices from Shanghai were to the like effect as regards the China crop.

The Lyons and London markets were, of course, affected by these reports; and when, on the 22nd June, the first lot of new season's

Maebashi came down it was, as mentioned above, eagerly taken at the high price of \$540.

These reports of the unsatisfactory nature of the crops did not altogether prove correct, and, as regards Europe, it may be noted that the crop has turned out to be an unusually large one; the China crop did, on the other hand, turn out to be a small one, though the export has been somewhat augmented beyond the lowest estimates by the shipment of inferior sorts. Prices here towards the close of June suddenly lost \$40 of their advance, the next arrivals of Maebashi 2½ bringing only \$510/520. In July prices still further declined \$20 per picul, but became steadier towards the middle of the month. Filature silks now began to arrive, and, the quality proving good, they were freely taken for America, chiefly at \$625/635. Settlements during July were 1,400 piculs.

Throughout the greater part of the month of August prices were well maintained, but weakened \$10 at the close. Holders at first attempted to raise prices, as the Exchange rate of *Kinsatsu* (Japanese paper currency) was against them, but large arrivals and scarcity of money at last obliged them to follow the market and sell currently. September witnessed a continued drooping of prices, and buyers operated largely, Filatures and Oshiu sorts having the preference. Settlements were about 4,900 piculs, leaving a stock of 5,000 piculs. A large business was continued in October in all classes of silks, holders being disposed to force sales; during this month 5,400 piculs were settled, yet stocks had increased to 5,700 piculs, prices were as follows:—

Maebashi 2½ .....	\$450 to \$460
Maebashi 3 .....	\$430 to \$440
Filatures 1 .....	\$580 to \$610
Kakida 2 .....	\$535 to \$545
Hamatsuki 1 and 2 .....	\$470 to \$480

The downward course of prices continued in November until about the 20th of that month; business, however, being still maintained on a large scale. Maebashi 2½ was obtainable at \$440/453, then the large settlements began to tell upon stocks, and sellers regained courage. Transactions for the month were 6,000 piculs, Stocks at the close 4,600 piculs. From this to the end of the year the position of the market steadily strengthened, arrivals fell off, and the native manufacturing trade showed symptoms of revival. Prices advanced and closed at about \$450 for Hachioji, fairly good Maebashi \$485 to \$500, with a corresponding advance in most other sorts.

A peculiar feature marked the silk business in October; during that month silk men were pressing to sell, and some small concessions were obtainable, the supplies being so large, and money evidently wanted. Towards the end of October money became exceedingly tight; in fact, the treasuries of the foreign Banks were so far depleted that they could buy but little of the paper which foreign merchants wished to sell against their shipments. At the same time the news from the European silk markets was very bad, and prices there continued to give way before the pressure of the heavy supplies of both Italian and Japan silk. For a short time business in this market came to a standstill; silkmen, however, seemed to be in no mood to hold out against the course of affairs, and they became pressing to sell on buyers' terms. Arrangements were now made by which funds were obtainable from the Japanese Banks, and this furnished an opportunity to the *Sak-kin Gin-ko* or "Yokohama Specie Bank" to enter the field as a competitor with foreign Banks for foreign Mercantile Bills of Exchange. This Bank had, for some time, been anxious to engage in business of the kind, but foreign merchants, as might be expected, did not readily leave their accustomed channels. Now, however, with plenty of specie in its treasury, with willing buyers, and offering, as it did, a better rate of Exchange by ½ to ¾ per cent. than could be obtained from the foreign Banks, its proffers met with acceptance, and it secured considerable quantities of private paper. The connection thus secured has been since maintained; and agencies of the Bank are also in operation in Lyons and London. It may be



asked how the Bank can afford to part with dollars at a price so much below the rates of the open market: to this no definite reply can be given. Of the large shipments this season on Japanese account it is understood that a large portion is on behalf of the Government, and it would seem that both Bills and silk go to provide funds for disbursements abroad. Equally difficult of explanation is the fact that the Specie Bank does not make use of Bank Bills in preference to private paper for its purposes.

To turn again to the general features of the silk trade for the year it will be seen that the total value of silk exported in 1883 was slightly below that of 1882, though the quantity shipped was larger by 2,379 piculs. This was due to the very low range of prices ruling throughout the year. Another point of interest is the altered course of shipments, as appears from the subjoined table which has been kindly furnished me.

YEAR.	TO ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1874...	5,669...	5,810...	244...	262...	11,985
1875...	5,362...	6,781...	53...	402...	14,598
1876...	10,287...	11,013...	117...	849...	22,266
1877...	9,928...	7,896...	699...	1,201...	19,724
1878...	4,583...	9,927...	2,336...	394...	17,240
1879...	5,969...	9,309...	4,511...	146...	19,935
1880...	2,748...	7,534...	5,788...	58...	16,178
1881...	3,937...	11,068...	4,590...	45...	20,270
1882...	4,621...	16,065...	10,244...	343...	31,273
1883...	4,104...	19,196...	10,549...	294...	34,143

The foregoing table exhibits how silk shipments are now made directly to the markets of consumption, and that the trade to England in this staple has become of small importance. The rapid growth and extensive proportions of the silk trade between this country and America, reached in such a short time, is most remarkable; and there can be no doubt that it is capable of still further extension. The qualities mostly in demand for New York are Filatures, Re-reeled Hanks, and Kakida sorts. Speaking generally of the course of prices throughout the year, it may be observed, with the exception of a slight spurt in June of very short duration, the movement of prices has been continually retrograde, greater firmness on the part of holders only manifesting itself at the close of the year: this decline was brought about by causes that had their origin here, and not from any anticipated further fall of values in Europe or America, where, at the commencement of the year: prices were already so low that few people looked for any further fall. The chief cause, undoubtedly, was the gradual appreciation in Exchange value of *Kinsatsu* (Japanese paper currency) with the Mexican dollar. The dollar, which in February could be exchanged for 1 *yen* 40 *sen* *Kinsatsu*, was in December exchangeable only at the rate of 1 *yen* 10 *sen*; and the unfortunate owner of silk, who receives payment in Mexican dollars, hurried the sale of silk as soon as it came on the market, as each day's delay brought with it increased losses. The absence of native consumption, and consequent very heavy supplies, increased the pressure to sell, and prices were forced down to an unexpectedly low level, the lowest point being reached in November; extensive purchases by foreigners, and large direct shipments by Japanese then relieved the market, and from that time matters began to improve.

Shippers have had to contend with the low prices and large quantities of Italian silk which throughout the year have been persistently pressed for sale in Europe and in America, and have interfered with the sale of Japanese. Fashion has favoured a variety of articles, but there has been no steady enquiry for any one class of silk goods, excepting Velvets, in the manufacture of which little pure Silk is required. It has been stated to me, and the opinion is one in which I cannot but agree, having regard to all the information that has been kindly placed at my disposal, that this rich industry (silk) is yearly growing, and there is no reason why it should not be further extended by the planting of mulberry trees in new areas. As to the quality of the crop of 1883 there is little special to remark beyond what has been already mentioned as to the abundance of coarse sorts.

SILKWORM EGGS show an export of 75,091 cards, valued at \$55,287, against 177,240 cards, valued at \$122,486, exported in 1882. The trade in these may be looked upon as finished.

TEA, according to Custom House Returns, shows an export of 138,356 piculs, valued at \$3,620,564 in 1883, against 142,168 piculs valued at \$4,405,841 exported in 1882.

The Chamber of Commerce Returns give 153,574 piculs valued at \$3,684,163: this, doubtless, includes all kinds of tea, inclusive of Bancha, Tea Dust, etc.; and, as the total Returns furnished by the Custom House, give an export of \$3,688,307 the discrepancy is but trifling.

As is generally the case, the year 1883 opened with little or no life in the tea Market. Stocks still in native hands consisted principally of teas shown before the close of the preceding year, and but few good quality parcels had remained unsold. The business transacted offers but few features of interest to report on. Settlements up to 30th April amounted to 10,675 piculs and consisted principally of Good Common to Good Medium grades at prices ranging from \$13 to \$19 per picul, and bought chiefly for the Canadian and Californian Markets.

By the first of May a few musters of new crop teas made their appearance, and "Choice to Choicest" parcels commanded \$31 to \$34 per picul; these were the only grades in supply until about the 20th of May, when "Finest Teas" also came in, and were in good demand at \$28 to \$30 per picul. During June the Market was fully supplied with grades as under, and prices ranged:—

Medium.....	\$17 to \$20
Good Medium.....	\$21 to \$23
Fine.....	\$24 to \$26
Finest.....	\$27 to \$30
Choice.....	\$31 and upwards.
Choicest.....	

The settlements during the month were by far the heaviest for any one month of the year, amounting to the large total of piculs 49,878.

Fully one-half of the new season's crop had come to this market, and though the quality on infusion was good, yet the leaf, on the average, was markedly inferior as compared with the crop of the year preceding, there being a very evident want of care bestowed on the manipulation of the leaf, though, perhaps, the spring weather, which was cold and inclement, may, in a measure, have contributed to the evil.

In July business was somewhat checked by wire advices of the adverse state of the American tea market created, in a measure, by the inferiority of the crop, but more by the large amount of tea shipped from Japan which was considered to be much in excess of the immediate wants of American consumers. Buyers in consequence either withdrew, or considerably reduced their offers, and though native merchants for a few days stoutly resisted, about the middle of the month they gave way, and business was resumed on a moderate scale, fair quality "Good Medium" commanding \$17 to \$18 per picul, and other grades in proportion. This may be considered the lowest point of the Tea Market during the year under review, the teas being of good quality in the cup, fragrant in the hand, and the leaf well-suited to undergo the re-firing process without great loss in weight.

The amount of Tea settled during the months of August and September was moderate, averaging about 12,000 piculs per month, and arrivals coming in showed a very apparent falling off in quality. This market was now almost denuded of "First Crop" Teas, and the few parcels remaining were mostly spoiled by heating. The most eligible "chops" of Second Crop had generally found buyers, and but little Tea grading over "Good Medium" was obtainable.

But slight business was transacted until the opening of November, when fresh orders coming to hand, purchasing recommenced on a basis of \$17 per picul for "Good Medium," and the demand continuing, by the end of the year an advance of fully \$2 per picul was

established on all grades obtainable, which consisted of—

Common.....	\$12 and under
Good Common.....	\$13 to \$14
Medium.....	\$15 to \$18
Good Medium.....	\$19 to \$22
Fine.....	\$26 nominally

other grades without supply.

The following Table gives the Comparative Settlements of Tea during the twelve months in the years 1883 and 1882 respectively:—

1883.		1882.
3,937 piculs.....	January.....	2,884 piculs
2,671 piculs.....	February.....	3,252 piculs
3,203 piculs.....	March.....	3,408 piculs
864 piculs.....	April.....	3,478 piculs
41,835 piculs.....	May.....	56,303 piculs
49,878 piculs.....	June.....	34,506 piculs
20,580 piculs.....	July.....	17,163 piculs
12,284 piculs.....	August.....	12,628 piculs
12,794 piculs.....	September.....	11,119 piculs
6,370 piculs.....	October.....	5,096 piculs
6,684 piculs.....	November.....	5,200 piculs
3,086 piculs.....	December.....	5,679 piculs

164,186 piculs 159,776 piculs  
Increase, 4,410 piculs.

The Teas were distributed as follows:—

1883.		1882.
10,039,021 lbs.....	New York, Boston, etc.	11,109,476 lbs.
4,044,855 lbs.....	California, Oregon, etc.	3,730,189 lbs.
3,043,998 lbs.....	Canada.....	2,526,279 lbs.
2,937,596 lbs.....	Chicago and Western States.....	3,297,495 lbs.
75,532 lbs.....	England.....	214,560 lbs.
20,141,002 lbs.		20,877,999 lbs.

Decrease in 1883, 736,997 lbs.

The above Table of distribution has been furnished to me privately, but it is as well to give the distribution, as appearing in the Returns for 1883, supplied to the Chamber of Commerce, which are as follows:—

To New York.....	10,171,617 lbs.
To San Francisco.....	4,095,979 lbs.
To Boston, Chicago.....	6,117,444 lbs.
To England.....	91,562 lbs.

20,476,602 lbs.

The teas during 1883 were shipped as follows,—the comparative figures of 1882 being also given:—

	1883.	1882.
By Suez steamer, English bottoms.....	9,757,691 lbs.	8,370,390 lbs.
By Occidental and Oriental Company, English bottoms.....	4,007,257 lbs.	8,693,211 lbs.
By Pacific Mail Company, American bottoms.....	3,899,892 lbs.	2,870,805 lbs.
By sailing vessel to San Francisco, American bottoms.....	2,365,580 lbs.	729,033 lbs.
By Suez steamer to London, English bottoms.....	110,582 lbs.	214,560 lbs.

20,141,002 lbs. 20,877,999 lbs.

Total in English bottoms..... 13,875,530 lbs.

Total in American bottoms..... 6,205,472 lbs.

20,141,002 lbs.

Before closing my remarks on the export trade of this Port for the past year, I would beg your attention to the comparatively large export of Fish Oil which figures for \$108,483, as against \$87,811 in 1882. Cod Liver Oil, which would, doubtless, be embraced in these figures, is now a recognized article of commerce, and is shipped in considerable quantities to Europe and America. It is obtained in the northern island Yezo, and is made from the livers of the Cod fish frequenting the northern portion of the Main Island, and the shores of the Island of Yezo.

JAPAN OIL OF PEPPERMINT is forcing itself to the front as an article of export, and is said to be competing with the American production.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.—313 vessels, with a tonnage of 556,024 tons, entered this Port during the past year, as against 291 vessels, with a tonnage of 523,074 tons, entered in 1882, showing an increase of 32,950 tons for the year 1883.

Of the entries for the year under review, the number of British vessels is 172, with a tonnage of 339,618 tons, as against 169, with a tonnage of 351,633 tons, entered in 1882, showing an increase of 3 vessels, but a decrease in tonnage of

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12,015 tons: the fact that three British Steamers, the *Coptic*, *Belgie*, and *Gaelic*, of comparatively large tonnage, have been withdrawn from these waters, and from their employment on the Occidental and Oriental line, will go far to explain the decrease. In Foreign Shipping there is an increase of 44,965 tons. Of this increase American shipping furnishes 37,186 tons, German shipping 5,941 tons, Russian shipping 6,286 tons, Norwegian shipping 307 tons; French shipping exhibits a decrease of 4,755 tons.

Of the British tonnage given above, Mail Steamers figure for 185,788 tons, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company contributing 65,178 tons, and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company 120,610 tons. Of General Shipping (British), other than Mail Steamers, the entries show 115 vessels, of 153,830 tons, of which 62 vessels, with a tonnage of 124,079 tons, are steamers, and 53 vessels, with a tonnage of 29,751 tons, are sailing vessels.

Of the 62 steamers 32, with a tonnage of 64,116 tons, were from Great Britain, as also were 4 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 5,418 tons. The steamers carried general cargoes; two of the sailing vessels arrived with general cargoes, and two with coals.

Of the remaining 30 steamers, 16 were from Coast Ports, 7 from Hongkong, 3 from Shanghai, 2 from Antwerp, and 1 from Manila and New York respectively.

Of the remaining 49 sailing vessels, 10 were from Takao, 8 from Newcastle, N.S.W., 8 from Coast Ports, 6 from New York, 1 from British Columbia, 1 from Antwerp, 1 from Shanghai, 7 from North Pacific Islands, 1 from Auckland N.Z., 4 were purchased at this Port, and 2 re-entered. Of the 79 vessels thus arriving otherwise than from Great Britain, 62 entered with cargoes, viz.:—18 with general cargoes, 17 with coals, 11 with sugar, 7 with kerosene oil, 2 with timber, and 7 with furs and skins. Of the remaining 17 vessels, 11 entered in ballast, 2 re-entered, and 4 were purchased in Port.

175 British vessels of 343,029 tons cleared from this Port in 1883. Of these 123 were steamers with a tonnage of 312,229 tons, and 52 were sailing vessels of 30,800 tons.

Of the steamers, 57 with a tonnage of 185,788 tons, were Mail steamers with general cargoes, and of the remaining 118 vessels, 77 cleared with cargoes, and 41 were in ballast.

One British steamer, the *Patricio*, was sold here to Japanese purchasers in 1883 for \$150,000.

The Shipping report for 1883 would not be complete without mention of the Union Steam Navigation Company, a Japanese Company, which, projected in 1882, has now commenced active operations in Japanese waters.

The Capital of the Company is six million *yen* in 120,000 shares, of which, according to the latest report, 42,141 shares, representing 2,107,050 *yen* have been registered, 673,485 *yen* of this amount having been received on account. The number of shares subscribed for by the Government was 52,000, leaving 68,000 shares at the disposition of the public. With the Union Steam Navigation Company the following Companies heretofore in existence have been amalgamated: the Tōkiō Sailing Ship Company, the Hokkaidō Transportation Company, and the Yetchiu Sailing Ship Association.

The Company has made extensive purchases of steamers in England. The Company's fleet consists, at the moment, of some fifteen steamers ranging from 700 to 2,400 tons, and some eight additional steamers are, I believe, now in course of construction in England. Within a few months the Company's fleet will probably number some thirty vessels.

EXCHANGE.—During the first five months of the year the demand rate for Bank Bills on London ranged from 3/8 to 3/7½, fluctuating up and down with the telegraphed quotations for bar-silver from London, until June, when the money market here being very tight, exchange went up to 3/8½, keeping very firm until September, when a slight reaction took place, and the rate went down to 3/7½, but again rallied in

October, and during the last quarter of the year exchange was very firm, touching as high as 3/9½, but closing at 3/8½.

During November, when the rates touched the highest point, the Japanese "Specie Bank" (the *Shō-kin Gin-kō*) was a free buyer.

The foreign exchange for the year under review may be said to have followed the course of silver on the London market, with few exceptions, which latter were most marked in June and August when a great stringency took place in the money market here, and the tightness would have been much more exaggerated had it not been for the very unusual position of the Japanese Banks which were plentifully supplied with money, and were free lenders to the foreign Banks at first, but subsequently became strong competitors against them, buying largely of the merchants against shipments of silk to Europe, often as much as one per cent. under the foreign Banks, which materially helped to keep exchange lower than would otherwise have happened. It is uncertain, however, whether the Japanese Specie Bank is likely to continue to be a current buyer against the foreign Banks, and, indeed, its action in the past, which was also prominently mentioned in the course of this Report when treating of the Silk Export, is stated to be probably due to certain requirements of the Government which necessitated the placing of money in Europe.

The fluctuations in "*Satsu*," or Japanese paper currency, have been less than for many years past, and the tendency has been towards improved value, strangely enough, however, without a corresponding improvement in business. There is no doubt but that the enhanced value has been partially caused by the curtailment of the issue, but it is perhaps more likely to be due to the action of the Government in controlling Bourse transactions, and thus minimizing the evils arising from time bargains. At first this had a deleterious effect on trade because there was no confidence in the improved value, and neither Japanese sellers nor buyers could accommodate themselves to the new order of things, but there is every prospect of the current year witnessing a renewed confidence in the Government paper, and, with confidence, a revival of trade will, doubtless, follow. Such revival, if it is brought about, is likely to be more especially in favour of the Japanese, as the prices of Exports and the Commodities used by foreigners have not declined in the same ratio as the corresponding advance in *Satsu*. The improvement in paper will enable the Japanese to pay for his requirements in Imports from abroad, of which the interior is reported, and generally believed, to be bare, and, with the issue brought to within controllable limits there is not the same risk of violent fluctuations as in former years.

*Satsu* opened in January at 137 per \$100, declining to 144 until towards March, when an improvement took place. About this period heavy gambling transactions on time were frequent, until the Government stepped in, and from the 10th to the 28th of April the Exchange or Bourse was closed. Regulations were then issued having for their object the suppression of time bargains. From the beginning of May a gradual improvement began, which was maintained month by month to the close of the year. The following table will furnish information as to the steady appreciation of Paper:

	Per \$100.		Per \$100.
January	137/138	July	130/125
February	138/144	August	125/116
March	144/138	September	118/119
April 1st to 10th	138/140	October	119/112
May	130/132	November	111
June	132/130	December	105/109

The traffic receipts on the Yokohama-Tōkiō line of Railway for the past year, as compared with 1882, were as follows:—

	1883.	1882.
Passengers (No.)	2,221,210	2,238,802
Goods (tons)	22,025	40,520

The amount received on account of passengers in 1883 was 503,503 *yen*, and for goods 40,497 *yen*, against in 1882 the sums of 511,874 *yen* and 52,863 *yen* respectively.

The message traffic (Telegraphs) at Yokohama during the year was as follows:—

Japanese messages forwarded	129,418
Japanese messages received	100,011
Local foreign messages forwarded	10,341
Local foreign messages received	9,610
International messages forwarded	9,047
International messages received	10,021
	269,048

The Returns of Railway and Telegraph message traffic exhibit some decrease as compared with the previous year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

The Honourable F. R. PLUNKETT,  
&c., &c., &c.,

H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary, Tōkiō.

#### J.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

COTTON MANUFACTURES—\$6,240,138.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Chintzes and Printed		
Cottons	yards 2460,808	\$ 147,165
Drills	yards 393,810	31,917
Ginghams	yards 17,260	1,919
Handkerchiefs	doz. 67,013	33,684
Lawns	yards 1,728,202	83,578
Satins, Cotton	yards 509,950	45,205
Shirtings (grey)	yards 19,059,268	876,780
Shirtings (white)	yards 934,299	59,841
Shirtings (figured)	yards 25,517	2,152
Shirtings (twilled)	yards 1,175,230	73,929
Shirtings (dyed)	yards 1,823,012	151,780
Taffetas	yards 151,200	24,334
T. Cloths	yards 24,304,76	128,553
Turkey Reds	yards 1,456,897	103,030
Velvets	yards 1,256,795	109,931
Yarns	piculs 173,503	4,202,631
Sundries	yards 194,669	14,265
		\$6,240,138

#### WOOLLEN AND MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—\$2,261,032.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Alpacas	yards 10,083	\$ 1,517
Blankets	piculs 5,052	227,473
Buntings	yards 28,240	2,678
Camlets	yards 9,550	2,101
Camlet cords	yards 21,544	2,454
Cloth	yards 283,876	225,786
Flannels	yards 204,373	55,055
Italian Cloth	yards 3,890,199	821,490
Lastings	yards 23,098	6,127
Long Ells	yards 6,247	1,657
Lustres	yards 14,205	1,489
Mousseline de Laine	yards 5,780,145	790,856
Orleans	yards 119,070	10,888
Serges	yards 82,491	38,568
Spanish Stripes	yards 2,828	2,116
Woollen Yarn	piculs 45	2,154
Sundries	yards 243,553	68,623
		\$2,261,032

#### METALS—\$1,185,581.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Antimony	piculs 195	\$ 2,265
Brass and Brass-ware	—	20,830
Copper and Copper-ware	—	33,393
Iron (bar, rod, &c.)	piculs 128,774	27,473
Iron (old)	piculs 14,747	13,860
Iron (pig)	piculs 57,177	49,964
Iron piping	—	13,192
Iron rail	piculs 20,157	42,784
Iron roofing	piculs 7,941	37,445
Iron plate and sheet	piculs 39,896	134,789
Iron nails and screws	piculs 33,729	134,181
Iron wire	piculs 7,236	30,258
Iron manufactured, unenumerated	piculs 27,150	71,137
Lead	piculs 8,328	37,673
Lead sheet and piping	—	9,681
Nickel	piculs 55	4,446
Quicksilver	piculs 822	39,645
Steel	piculs 6,620	46,524
Steel wire	piculs 518	6,362
Steel ware	—	10,578
Tin	piculs 509	15,563
Tin plates	cases 10,115	45,399
Yellow metal	piculs 1,670	30,424
Carried forward		\$1,102,872

Brought forward.....	\$1,102,872	Brought forward.....	\$3,192,131	Brought forward.....	\$226,305
Zinc..... piculs	9,811	Stoves and fittings...	2,413	Coral and coral beads... cattles	63
Miscellaneous.....	30,497	Tar and pitch..... piculs	1,723	Drugs, medicines, &c....	124,403
	\$1,185,581	Tea lead..... piculs	6,600	Fans..... No.	1,919,840
Kerosene oil..... gallons	13,076,020	Tea firing pans..... No.	124	Fish oil..... piculs	20,172
	\$1,351,947	Tin foil and tin leaf..	1,707	Flour..... piculs	12,077
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN—\$3,929,302.		Teeth (Narwhal and Seahorse)..... piculs	45	Furniture..... No.	34,943
Arms and Munitions of War.....	\$ 89,845	Thread (unenumerated)..... piculs	194	Furs..... No.	5,510
Anchors and chain cables.....	26,364	Textile fabrics (miscellaneous).....	28,338	Gold and silver ware...	1,908
Barometers & Thermometers.....	3,851	Timber and planks.....	48,023	Ginger..... piculs	621
Beer and Porter.....	69,667	Towels..... doz.	4,699	Hair and wool..... piculs	59
Blacking.....	5,160	Table cloths.....	1,054	Iron ware..... piculs	567
Books..... No.	80,539	Travelling rugs..... No.	3,004	Iringlass..... piculs	18,410
Brushes.....	1,510	Umbrellas, ribs, frames, &c.....	16,316	Ivory ware.....	14,253
Candles..... piculs	741	Watches and fittings...	135,228	Jinrikisha..... No.	2,141
Canvas and Duck..... yards	440,938	Wines and Spirits.....	148,642	Lanterns..... piculs	916
Carriages.....	6,009	Wool..... piculs	2,674	Matches..... dozen	45,691
Carriages, Railway..	9,049	Sundries.....	195,459	Mattresses..... No.	74
Clocks and fittings...	62,219			Mushrooms..... piculs	1,925
Carpeting.....	42,218			Paper.....	90,107
Clothing and Haberdashery.....	202,022			Pictures & Photographs..	216,574
Coal..... tons	16,303			Plants.....	19,130
Cotton yarn (waste).. piculs	223			Potatoes..... piculs	27,100
Coral & Coral beads.. piculs	37			Provisions.....	10,798
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco.....	48,272			Rape seed..... piculs	5,594
Cordage..... piculs	4,177			Rice seed oil..... piculs	2,035
Cutlery.....	9,247			Red wood.....	10,327
Corks.....	2,811			Screens..... No.	5,681
Cloth (oil cloth)..... yards	8,584			Shippoki (cloissone)....	22,780
Cotton thread..... piculs	215			Silk piece-goods.....	18,340
Cement (Portland)..... piculs	23,676			Silk and cotton mixtures	2,567
Drugs, medicines and chemicals.....	446,458			Silk manufactures (sundry).....	50,076
Dyes and Paints.....	305,883			Soy..... piculs	615
Engines (locomotive).....	5,884			Tooth powder.....	2,674
Elastic webbing..... yards	7,950			Tortoise shell ware.....	1,110
Fish line gut..... piculs	5			Umbrellas..... No.	8,415
Fire Engines and fittings.....	3,752			Wheat and Barley..... piculs	261,217
Fowling pieces..... No.	92			Whalebone..... piculs	1,591
Furs..... No.	13,026			Sundries.....	142,573
Furniture.....	11,496				\$1,547,205
Flax, Hemp and Jute piculs	989				
Gold, Silver, and plated ware.....	9,721				
Glass (window)..... cases	28,018				
Glass ware.....	37,385				
Glasses (opera and field)..... No.	687				
Gunny Bags..... No.	96,635				
Gunpowder..... piculs	342				
Handkerchiefs (linen)..... doz.	1,834				
Hemp rope..... piculs	397				
Iron Safes.....	2,081				
Implements & Tools.....	4,169				
India rubber (sheet and ware).....	27,978				
Instruments (scientific).....	31,379				
Instruments (surgical).....	8,117				
Instruments (musical).....	11,210				
Jewellery.....	2,508				
Lamps.....	23,721				
Lead Type..... piculs	387				
Leather..... piculs	4,079				
Linen and linen and cotton mixtures.....	12,330				
Machinery and fittings.....	122,677				
Matting (cocoa)..... yards	8,575				
Mosquito netting.....	2,772				
Oil (castor), for machinery..... piculs	2,008				
Oil, Cocoa nut..... piculs	6,121				
Oil, Turpentine..... gallons	12,100				
Oil (miscellaneous).....	9,838				
Paper and Stationery.....	125,573				
Perfumery and Cosmetics.....	8,305				
Pictures.....	1,075				
Porcelain and earthenware.....	6,468				
Provisions, &c.....	211,000				
Saddlery.....	1,052				
Satins..... pieces	1,437				
Satins, Silk and cotton mixtures..... yards	598,332				
Silk piece goods (sundry)..... pieces	17,909				
Scales and Balances.....	2,073				
Soap, bar..... piculs	1,525				
Soap, toilet.....	17,370				
Sugar, loaf..... piculs	956				
Carried forward.....	\$3,192,131				

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

Silk.....	\$18,270,912
Silkworm eggs.....	55,287
Cocoons.....	219,232
Tea.....	3,688,307
Copper ore.....	355,607
Tobacco.....	77,660
Wax (vegetable).....	4,804
Coal.....	43,680
Dried fish.....	568,452
Rice.....	59,472
Earthenware and porcelain.....	309,741
Lacquered ware.....	420,773
Seaweed.....	70,083
Miscellaneous.....	1,547,205
	\$25,691,215

Re-imports..... \$ 5,973

## III.—RETURN OF ALL BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British, general .....	115	153,830	118	157,241
British, Mail steamers...	57	185,788	57	185,788
American, general .....	33	39,118	36	38,095
American, Mail steamers...	24	112,723	24	112,723
French, general .....	3	1,800	3	1,800
French, Mail steamers...	26	35,080	26	35,519
German, general .....	38	18,909	38	20,710
Russian, general .....	16	8,194	16	8,298
Norwegian, general ...	1	582	1	582
Total .....	313	556,024	319	560,756

## IV.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

Imported.....	\$2,801,645
Exported.....	1,995,516
	\$4,797,161

## V.—RETURN OF DUTIES, SHIPPING FEES, STORAGE CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOMS FEES COLLECTED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

Import duties.....	\$ 898,337
Export duties.....	1,016,541
Shipping fees.....	8,115
Storage charges.....	9,748
Miscellaneous.....	2,229
	\$1,934,970



VII.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS  
AND FIRMS AT THE PORT OF KANA.  
GAWA ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1883.

NATIONALITY.	NO. OF RESIDENTS.	NO. OF FIRMS.
British.....	595	55
Austro-Hungarian .....	8	1
Belgian .....	7	—
Chinese .....	2,681	180
Danish .....	20	—
French .....	109	15
German .....	160	22
Hawaiian .....	—	—
Italian .....	18	4
Netherlands .....	28	2
Peruvian .....	—	—
Portuguese.....	35	—
Russian .....	11	—
Spanish .....	5	—
Swedish and Norwegian.....	5	—
Swiss .....	33	6
United States.....	253	27
	3,968	312

TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE  
JOURNALS.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF JAPAN.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

Certain persons have lately expressed an opinion to the effect that our country, ceasing to pursue the path of progress, is beginning to retrace its steps; that old-fashioned and previously abandoned social customs and usages are in process of revival; that ancient creeds which had apparently been swept away by the tide of Western civilization, are again attracting disciples, and that all these recently discernible phenomena cannot fail to be detrimental to the interests of the nation. It would seem that these views are shared by a great many. Even men of erudition and intelligence have expressed apprehensions for the future of the country. It may be advisable, therefore, to comment briefly on the actual condition of the empire, with a view to correcting these erroneous impressions.

Great excitement, such as that experienced by Japan of recent years, is generally followed by a reaction, but not necessarily such a reaction as to alter radically the course of events, or check the progress of society at large. Causes connected with foreign intercourse gave rise, some time ago, to an extraordinary national agitation, which was followed by changes that well nigh revolutionized our social organization. Against the steady progress that ensued a slight reaction subsequently set in, which, however, cannot be regarded as anything more than a temporary phenomenon affecting a mere fraction of society, and having no relation to the whole body of the people nor any connection with the permanent progress of the country. There is no power or influence capable of seriously obstructing the progress of human knowledge, nor is it within the compass of man's abilities to check the activity of mental faculties. Even though he possessed such ability, it would still be beyond his strength to affect the results accomplished by the previous exercise of these faculties. If, then, the progress of human knowledge cannot be effectually obstructed or the activity of human faculties checked, it follows necessarily that social conditions, in the presence of ameliorating influences, must continue to improve. Look back, for example, at the state of affairs which existed in this country during the epoch *Keio* (1866). Can it be pretended for a moment that the present condition of Japanese society is in any respect inferior to the condition existing in that epoch? Or again, if we consider a still shorter interval, and recall the social conditions of ten years ago, can we doubt that large improvements have taken place, and that many admirable elements are to be found now which did not visibly exist then? This progress is to be regarded as the direct consequence of the development of the nation's intellectual faculties, and assuredly, unless some hitherto unknown scheme be discovered for checking the growth of human wisdom, there is no danger of our progress being exchanged for stagnation. Even the most bigoted conservatives do not deny that steamers can travel faster than sailing vessels and locomotives more rapidly than *jinrikisha*. Nor is the utility of steamboats and trains recognised more thoroughly than the advantages of telegraphs and the penny post. True, the Conservatives, while they use the locomotive may be ignorant of its mechanism as well as of the principles of its motive force, and while they have daily recourse to the telegraph, they may have no acquaintance with the art of applying electricity to practical

purposes. None the less it is certainly due to the development of their intelligence that they have been able to appreciate the utility of both the former and the latter. It cannot be said, perhaps, that these men contribute directly to the progress of society. Only the higher orders of intellect are capable of initiating the impulses by which the lower profit. Setting aside this distinction, however, it may be asserted generally that the degree of social progress is a measure of the growth of knowledge, and that the temporary stagnation which sometimes occurs in a particular part of the social body can by no means obstruct the development of the whole, or be regarded as a state of permanent inertia even so far as that part is concerned.

This reasoning can be comprehended by all persons of ordinary sense, yet it does not seem to have appealed to some of our countrymen, or to have modified their curious views. They know that steamers and locomotives serve for the rapid transport of passengers and goods, but they fail to discover any relation between these wonderful agents and the extension as well as the interchange of knowledge. They appreciate the utility of telegraphs and posts, but they appear to overlook the principle that the convenience of these devices is in itself a factor of intellectual development. They recognise the fact that the steamers and railway cars now employed in Japan have been imported from the West, but they do not comprehend that these steamers and railway cars came to us freighted with indestructible elements of social progress. Do not our steamers increase in number every year? our railways and telegraphs in length? our postal system in efficiency? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, it must be admitted that what may be called the invisible impulse of progress is always in operation, and constantly gains momentum. When it is shown that there has sprung up among the people a feeling of indifference to all these products of civilization and a willingness to dispense with them, then perhaps it may be asserted of our social conditions that they are inert, or even retrogressive.

We might point, too, in this context, to the growth of literature, of journalism, of political activity and of public discussion, and we might analyse the various signs of a gradually developing intelligence which preceded, and prepared our countrymen for, the advent of Western civilization. To oppose an effectual barrier to all this steadily evolved impetus, a device for checking intellectual growth must first be discovered. No such device has been, or can ever be, discovered, and so long as evidences of material progress are discernible, it is childish to allow our attention to be distracted or our apprehension aroused by partial and temporary phenomena, inseparable from the necessarily irregular nature of all social development.

THE OPENING OF THE CHARITY  
BAZAAR.

(Translated from the *Mainichi & Choya Shimbun*.)

As had been announced before, the Bazaar in aid of the Tokiyo Charity Hospital was opened the day before yesterday. The entrance to that grand building, the *Rokumei-kan*, where the Bazaar is installed, was decorated with two large national flags, and on either of the doorway ample curtains were hung. Several tents had been erected in the garden, where the attendant officials took their rest, and numbers of chairs placed everywhere for the convenience of visitors. On ascending the main staircase, one met with the first three stalls, on which the exhibits were arranged in admirable order. The fourth stall was under the direction of the Princesses, while the fifth and sixth stalls were in the hands of the lady Vice-Presidents and Committee. On the lower floor, visitors were welcomed at the fourteenth and fifteenth stalls, or in the refreshment room, where fragrant tea, delicious ice-cream, and lemonade, were served at the request of the guests.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, ninety-five ladies, dressed in European and Japanese costume, took their seats at the different stalls. The Princesses Arisugawa, accompanied by Madame Oyama, then personally inspected all the exhibits. Their Highnesses were followed by the Privy Counsellors, officers of *Chokunin* and *Sonin* rank, and Foreign Ministers accompanied by their families. The other Prince and Princesses were prevented from coming owing to the period of mourning for the death of the Prince Kashi-no-Miya not having expired. Both the Japanese and foreign dignitaries bought many of the exhibits, and are said to have refused to take "change." In the afternoon, crowds of people provided with tickets made a rush for the Bazaar, so much so that many constables had to keep guard at the entrance and exit of the building. Altogether, 3,060 persons visited the

Bazaar on the first day. No less than 300 articles were for sale at each stall, eight-tenths of which were sold in a few hours. Madame Sasaki's stall was literally besieged, and everything sold before four o'clock; Madame Oyama was equally fortunate, but her energetic charity was amply proved when a number of reserved goods made their appearance in her stall later in the afternoon. The high officials and Foreign Ministers were the most liberal patrons of the Bazaar. It is a matter for universal admiration that ladies of such high rank should show themselves perfectly *au fait* in conducting the sale of the exhibits; and their kind and earnest manner left a most pleasing impression on all who visited the Bazaar.

IN THE TOKIYO COURT OF APPEAL  
(KOSO SAIBANSHO).

Before NISHIKATA TATSU, Esq., Judge, and Two  
Judges Assisting.—FRIDAY, June 6th, 1884.

In the matter of a Marine Court of Enquiry into the loss of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Akitsu-shima Maru*.

Between Johannes Frahm, Danish subject, late master of the steamship *Akitsu-shima Maru*, by his attorney P. Frahm, of No. 149, Bluff, Yokohama; Appellant; and the Kwansen Kioku of the Noshomusho, by its Minister H.E. Saigo Tsukumichi, Respondent.

Mr. Uchiyama Rossettsu appeared for the appellant, and Captain G. E. O. Ramsay for the respondent.

On resuming, Mr. Ramsay addressed the Court as follows:—I now ask this most honourable Court to re-confirm its statements as made on the 16th of April last, viz., that the present hearing of the case was by order of the Daijokwan.

The Court replied that it was so ordered.

Mr. Ramsay—Now I ask the judges of this most honourable Court to confirm their ruling as pronounced on the 17th of May, that Mr. Rossettsu should comment on Captain Young's evidence, and Mr. Ramsay's statements and conclude his case, after doing which I gathered from the ruling that I should finally address the court. Will the court kindly do so, and cause the decision to be recorded on its minutes?

The Court said Mr. Uchiyama had been told to conclude his remarks, but he was not told that he could not put in a final argument in writing.

Mr. Ramsay remarked that Mr. Uchiyama had had ample time already and he did not think he ought to have the privilege of replying to what he (Mr. Ramsay) might say to-day. If he were allowed that privilege Mr. Ramsay would claim the right to reply. Mr. Uchiyama might then wish to again speak, and so the case would become interminable.

Mr. Uchiyama said he did not think he would wish to say anything further. Mr. Ramsay, however, had not yet commented on the evidence of Captain Young. When he had heard Mr. Ramsay he would be able to say if he wished to reply.

After some further discussion the Court ruled that Mr. Uchiyama could put in a final written argument, to which Mr. Ramsay could reply in the same manner.

Mr. Ramsay, continuing—All Mr. Rossettsu's statements of error I have refuted entirely and directly by the evidence as given in the lower Court. Had I failed to do so it certainly would not imply that his statements had been substantiated. I am not going to comment further upon any one of his remarks. Now, I must ask the Court to permit me to hand in Mr. Johannes Frahm's report to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company on the conduct and qualifications of his officers, and further, a copy of a testimonial given to Mr. Werner by the master, Johannes Frahm, asking the Court to return me the original after having compared it with the copy, so as to benefit Mr. Werner.

The testimonial read as follows:—Steamship *Akitsu-shima-maru*, December 24th 1881. This is to certify that Mr. John C. Werner, during the last ten months, has served on board this steamer as second officer, and always conducted himself to my satisfaction, as a strictly sober, trustworthy, and good officer. Johannes Frahm, commander. The quarterly report sent in by captain Frahm to the directors of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company was also handed in to the Court and, regarding Mr. Werner, read:—"qualifications good, conduct, strictly sober."

Only for the information of this most honourable Court, I will briefly assign some of the reasons for the members of the marine Court arriving at their judgment (I am not bound by law to do so), and which it was not at all necessary to enumerate in detail in the summing up, all points having been considered. Regarding the navigation of the ship,

page 4, 2nd paragraph of summing up. "The irregular manner in which the navigation of the ship has been apparently habitually conducted, &c." How proved? First, compass so placed that bearings by it could only be taken over an arc of 8½ points on each side, that is, from 2 points before the beam to 1½ points on the quarter; and this was the only compass used by the master in navigating his vessel and the one by which the vessel was steered. Second, the log-book being useless is proved by the fact that no one could (nor even can now) work up this vessel's position at any time, particularly as the master had no private record of ship's proceedings. Third, officers had not access to chart-room in order to consult charts, or to note the barometer, or to ascertain the errors of the compass on courses steered. Fourth, no night order-book was kept. It is in this book that the master's standing orders are usually written. Fifth, the master disdained to consult with his officers about the navigation of the ship at any time. Sixth, no bearing taken of the light either at time of sighting, or subsequently. Seventh, the master did not point out on the chart to the chief officer the supposed position of the ship ere he left the deck. Eighth, he never attempted to verify the light as that of Siriya-saki, nor to ascertain his position, even by bearings, before finally shaping his course. To prove her unseaworthiness. First, she was not so on account of construction, nor of equipment, except in one most vital point, and that is the compass, for the reasons before assigned, all borne out by evidence. Second, regarding the trim, she was not seaworthy owing to the fact that in case of encountering bad weather the vessel would be unmanageable (corroborated by Captain Young), as she was on two occasions. Not being in trim the ship was exposed to imminent danger, namely: being in the trough of the sea there was every probability of staving in hatches, washing away engine room skylight, either of which might cause the ship to founder; and sweeping houses off the deck, and every risk of smashing the rudder with a quartering sea, it, the rudder, being hard down. Third, after the stranding of the vessel no strenuous measures were made to haul her off, nor even to float her, by jettisoning the bricks from the after hold, or by pumping out the after tank, until he (the master) was advised to do so by the chief engineer. These facts cannot be disproved by any subtleness of discursive argument, either legal or illegal, for they are based on the foundation of truth, being in accord with the evidence.

Regarding Captain Young's report. The document I now hand into the Court will prove that the same was duly considered as part of the evidence in the lower Court; and to verify the same, I also hand into this Court a copy of the letter forwarded to the Directors of the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company acknowledging the receipt thereof, the copy now to be compared with the original as in the letter book.

This was done, the document reading as follows:—"We, the undersigned members of the Marine Court of Enquiry, who sat on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November last to enquire into the loss of the *Akitsu-shima Maru*, do hereby certify that Captain Young's report as to the resemblance of the light sighted from the *Akitsu-shima Maru*, to that of Siriya-saki, was submitted to us as a part of the evidence in the case and received due consideration." Captain Young's report was here read and handed into Court.

It is now my duty to justify the procedure of the Noshomusho, namely, in rejecting the appellant's petition of appeal. In the first instance, it was owing to the fact that the appellant in that petition failed to prove that fresh points of evidence had been discovered since the judgment of the Japanese lower Court had been delivered. How should he have proceeded? By law, and only in accord therewith, or in other words his petition of appeal should have clearly and indisputably set forth that he, the appellant, had discovered fresh points of evidence bearing on the case, upon such discovery he should have made application in the first instance to the Japanese lower Court for a new trial; and had the lower Court through the Noshomusho rejected his application, then and then only would he have been justified in petitioning this most honourable Court to exercise its judicial functions in regard to this case. Here I must state that this is the first case of appeal ever known, so far as it relates to the suspension of a man's certificate by the Department of State which granted such certificate, consequently, Mr. Uchiyama's quotations from the English merchant shipping act and newspaper reports have no bearing on the case at all, especially as there is no precedent to quote from, and more particularly, Mr. Uchiyama must know that the venue has not been changed to England, as one would suppose from his quotations. What the administration of justice in England has to do with Japan I know not. Now I have to ask this most honourable

Court to confirm and to uphold the judgment of the Japanese lower Court on the previous remarks, and on the following grounds, viz:—That the legal adviser of the appellant has not the slightest idea how to conduct this case of appeal in the interests of his client, for he is not conversant with the law in this matter, as is proved by the fact that he was not prepared to conduct the case in a legal manner, which he should have been, more especially as the judges of this most honourable Court informed him, as well as the attorney for the respondent, that the present bearing of the case was by order of the Daijokwan. Therefore, it was his bounden duty, being a practitioner in the law Courts of this empire, to have shown forth that he was one worthy of such honour, being by birth an alien, instead of which, his proceedings have been most illegal throughout. First, in not being in possession of copies of evidence as given in the Japanese lower Court, nor a copy of that Court's summing up and judgment. He never, I believe, applied for them. Second, by conducting his case entirely relying on the cuttings from newspaper reports, without first obtaining the sanction of this most honourable Court to do so; by not handing into this Court copies of such paper, also, in not asking (through the Court) the consent of the respondent's attorney to such a proceeding (my consent would not most assuredly have been given). Third, his procedure was in direct opposition to law, as he sought to vilify the characters of certain individuals; and he spoke in defamatory language of one of the judicial Courts of this empire and sought to bring the actions of the said Japanese lower Court into disrepute. The proceedings thereof were conducted as specified by notification No. 75, 28th day of the 12th month of the 14th year of Meiji, which was issued by His Majesty's command, and which notification I now hand into this Court, together with the agreement all enter into before their application for a certificate is entertained, not for its enlightenment, but simply to prove that the proceedings of the Japanese Marine Court have been in accordance with the laws of this empire. Fourth, through not having substantiated any one of his statements addressed to this Court direct, by the evidence as taken before the Japanese lower Court. Fifth, in not having brought forth any new evidence. As a rule new evidence cannot be offered in a Court of appeal, but in this case most graciously did this honourable Court accord him the privilege of so doing, and of this privilege he did not avail himself (though he thought he had) and to this favour I did not, nor could I, object. Sixth, most assuredly it was his bounden duty, as a lawyer, to argue solely on the judgment, and to prove by the evidence as brought in the Japanese lower Court, that the said judgment was in direct opposition to the evidence, and to these points only should he have confined himself. But he has signally failed to do so, consequently, I again ask this Court to confirm the judgment of the Japanese lower Court for reasons before assigned, and so as to confirm that judgment I would ask the honourable judges of this Court to entirely exclude from their consideration any statement addressed to the Court by Mr. Rossettsu, inasmuch as all his statements have been opposed to the evidence and by it refuted entirely, and are contrary to law. I desire, with the sanction of the Court, to make a few quotations from this standard work, viz, *The Law relating to Shipmasters and Seamen*, which is universally adopted. Part 2, chapter 2, page 31: "The qualifications of the master. The master of a ship is entrusted with the care of the ship, &c., he is required to conduct the navigation with skill," &c. Which the appellant did not, as proved by evidence and log; and through not so doing he caused her loss. Chapter 6, section 6: "No certificate shall be cancelled or suspended under this section, unless a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation is ordered has been furnished to the owner of the certificate before the commencement of the investigation," &c. This was done, and also section 10, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paragraph and section 13, were read over from the general regulations for the examination of and granting certificates to masters, mates, and engineers, therefore the procedure of the Japanese Marine Court was in accordance with the law. Chapter 7, page 60. "Any master, &c., who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, &c., does any act tending to the immediate loss, &c., of such ship, &c., or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss or destruction, &c., shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." The master showed great neglect of duty in not verifying the light, by not taking bearings of it, by not ascertaining his position. He did not make any strenuous efforts to haul or float her off. The master's general duties, &c. Part 3, chapter 1, page 75. "It is the duty of a master to obey the written instructions of his owners, where they have given any" &c. The

Marine Court was precluded from taking into consideration this neglect of duty on the part of the master, as the regulation book of the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company was not put in as evidence. But the respondent, through his attorney, was justified in quoting from that book in his reply to the petition of appeal, to show how utterly the master ignored the safe navigation of the vessel and also his owner's instructions. Chapter 2. His duty to see that the ship is seaworthy. Section 1, page 77. "It is the duty of the owner and master to take care, at the commencement of the voyage on which the ship is about to sail, that she is in a proper condition to perform that voyage," &c. The appellant had not the vessel in proper condition. 1st, owing to trim, and in encountering severe weather she was unmanageable. 2nd, owing to position of compass she was not in proper condition. For these points the appellant was solely responsible. What documents the master must procure and keep. Chapter 7, page 127, No. 6. The log-book. "If the master keeps an ordinary log of the daily occurrences, &c., it is his duty to make those entries correctly," &c. The log-book of the *Akitsu-shima Maru* has not been so kept. With respect to the cargo. Part 4, chapter 1, page 259. "When there is danger of a total loss, &c., so imminent and conclusive, as in the view of a judicious and skilled mariner to admit of but one alternative, and that a sacrifice, it is not only justifiable but the duty of the master, as agent for all, to make such sacrifice." I must here draw the particular attention of the Court to this fact, viz., that the vessel grounded at 4.45 a.m. 10th of October, 1883, that no attempts were made to jettison the cargo; but when the boats came at 8 a.m., the cargo was discharged into them; no efforts were made to carry out a bower anchor and chain, though the sea was comparatively smooth, proved by evidence and boats coming off; and it was not until 18 minutes past 10 that the fires were put out. Consequently, the master wasted 5 hours and 23 minutes. Had he but at once have jettisoned the bricks from after hold, and pumped out the after tank with engines going astern, she must have come off, as when the vessel was abandoned the main and fore holds were dry (as in evidence and by log) "Monday, 15th October, 1883, p.m. 5 o'clock, all hands left the ship and went on board of the steamship *Takasago-maru*. No water in main hold." Does not such a man deserve to have his certificate suspended? In his own country I do not think he would have been so leniently dealt with. Now, I must here state that the proceedings of the Noshomusho in suspending the appellant's certificate have been in accordance with the universal law relating to shipmasters and seamen. Consequently, and finally, it only remains for me to ask this Court to ratify the proceedings of the Japanese lower Court and to confirm its approved judgment.

In concluding, Mr. Ramsay handed to the Court a written summary containing the points of his argument, drawing particular attention to what he called the ridiculous statements of Mr. Uchiyama, as recorded in the minutes of the Court, one of which he said was drawing a comparison between a master carefully navigating his ship, and a general drawing maps, &c., when his enemy was attacking him, without making any attempt for his defence. He, the general, Mr. Uchiyama had said would assuredly be killed through drawing a map. Mr. Ramsay maintained that the master lost the *Akitsu-shima Maru*, through not ascertaining his position by careful bearings; even as the general would be killed through not being prepared to receive his enemies' attack. Again. Mr. Rossettsu's remarks upon drawing triangular forms and expecting these triangles when drawn to tell the master the name of the light to which his ship was approaching was only worthy of himself and deserved no further comment. There was also the story of the robber entering his house when he, through taking bad aim, missed the robber. Mr. Uchiyama's aim, Mr. Ramsay remarked, was now no better, for he had enabled him (Mr. Ramsay) to cut him down and hold him up to the ridicule, which he deserved, he being non-conversant with the law and the technicalities of the case at issue, for he had invariably applied for the same to the gentleman on his right, who had so ably interpreted for him (Mr. Ramsay).

Mr. Uchiyama said that after hearing Mr. Ramsay's address he would waive his right to reply in writing, but desired to make a few remarks. If the object of Mr. Ramsay's labours had been to demonstrate to the Court his vindictiveness to him (Mr. Uchiyama) he would acknowledge he must have succeeded, but if it was intended to influence the Court in its decision he felt convinced that he had failed. Mr. Ramsay had stated that he (Mr. Uchiyama) had proved nothing. If so, wherefore the animosity displayed. The reason was that he had shown that the decision of the lower Court was wrong. Regarding the testimonial given Mr.

Werner by Captain Frahm, he had no doubt it was authentic, but Werner was not a servant of Captain Frahm and under those circumstances everyone knew it was seldom that unfavourable testimonials were given without some special reason. Mr. Werner's general conduct had nothing to do with the case. The important question was had he been careless or neglectful on the occasion when the vessel was lost and was the ship lost owing to that neglect? Mr. Uchiyama maintained that it was and in support of that contention referred the Court to Captain Frahm's letter to the directors of the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company, wherein he had said that if the mate had called him when the light disappeared the vessel would not have been lost.

Mr. Ramsay, replying, said Mr. Uchiyama's remarks were a slur on the whole mercantile marine. It was too bad to say that a shipmaster would put his name to an untruth, as Mr. Uchiyama suggested Captain Frahm had done when giving the testimonial to Mr. Werner. Mr. Werner had certainly contributed to the loss of the vessel, but had been sufficiently punished by having his certificate suspended for six months.

This concluded the case, judgment being reserved.

### THE YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In commenting, some months ago, on the anxiety of the Japanese Government to obtain the assent of foreign Powers to a revised tariff, we remarked that higher duties do not always mean increased revenue, and that the restraint imposed by existing treaties had not perhaps been prejudicial to the best interests of the Japanese themselves. This impression is certainly not weakened by the statistics quoted in the report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. It is hardly at a moment when imports show a decrease of two and a-half millions, and exports a decrease of one and a quarter million, of dollars from the preceding year, that a wise financier would risk depressing a languid trade still farther by imposing higher rates of duty. But, although there appears to be still some obstacle to the imposition of the revised scale which has been virtually agreed on in deference to the urgent wish of the Government, it does not seem to arise from any hesitation on this score. It is consistent with the extreme sensitiveness Japanese statesmen have lately shown, on points of international punctilio, that technical considerations as to duration and mode of determination should exercise them seemingly more than the financial problems involved. They may possibly find some consolation for the shrinking figures of the grand total, in the reflection that they at least show a balance in favour of Japan of nearly nine million dollars; though, if the reflection of the Chamber be true, that the great export of silk which mainly contributes to this result is partly due to the depressed condition of the native manufacturing industry, the result is not one for unqualified satisfaction. It is curious to note this one among other causes which contributed to raise the supply of Eastern silk to something near the normal level, despite the great falling off in the China crop.

It was natural that the subject of extraterritoriality should come up for reference, at a time when the Japanese are forcing it so prominently upon public notice; and Mr. Wilkin offered some temperate remarks which agree in the main with comments we have ourselves made, from time to time, on the question. There is evidently a willingness in the abstract to concede the point for which Japan manifests such extreme anxiety, so soon as it is felt the concession can be made with safety to the rights and privileges of foreign residents. Mr. Wilkin shows, however, that despite the willingness shown to bring the native codes and jurisprudence into harmony with Western notions, the abandonment of extra-territorial rights would, as yet, be very premature. "Is there," he asks, "any *habeas corpus*? Is it not still the case that a man can be thrown into prison on a mere suspicion, and kept there for weeks without trial? I know for a fact that comparatively recently this has been done. Shall I be liable to be browbeaten by a policeman if I walk on the bund without a lantern, even under the gas-lamps?—a small matter, perhaps, but the representative of a good deal. Or, take a more serious question the marriage law, or rather marriage customs, of the country; for I suppose there are no marriage laws. Is the foreigner to have the power or the privilege of being able to tell his wife she may go; he does not want her any more?" Such incidents may not seem outrageous to people with whom they are habitual; but Japanese who have lived in England will admit that Englishmen could

not readily submit themselves to a *régime* so different from their own. We have always cordially admitted the great advance already made in the principles and practice of judicial administration, since the earlier days of our intercourse; but it is not to be expected that a new code and new system could be brought into perfect working order, during the two or three years which have elapsed since their introduction. Even a nation so remarkably adaptable as the Japanese cannot so rapidly modify its preconceived ideas. The whole body of magistrates will not at one stroke comprehend and admit the new restrictions placed upon their action—the extreme guarantees enjoyed by Englishmen against interference with their personal liberty. Mr. Wilkin probably does not exaggerate, in saying it will "take a generation before a state of thought and feeling can be developed which will place Japan in consonance with the platform of the West." The interval may, not improbably, be bridged in the manner we recently suggested—by an extension of the Mixed Court system, which will at once help to educate Japanese magistrates and facilitate the transmutation; but it is clear that matters are not yet ripe for the immediate and complete solution which the anxious pride of Japan would lead her to desire.

Though trade is not altogether prosperous, and many facilities are still lacking which the more highly organised Governments of the West afford, there is one element in the report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce which no amount of research can detect in the utterances of its colleagues in China. There is an admission, a foreshadowing—nay, a certainty—of progress. The new code may not be perfect, nor its administration yet assured; but it is an immense improvement, in both respects, upon the ancient system. Trade has not settled down into a condition of normal and healthy progress; but the Government is at least willing to encourage development by facilitating the means of transport. Railways are being gradually constructed and extended; and the hope expressed in the studiously-guarded language of the Committee's report—that their ultimate effect, in conjunction with the increased facilities for coast transport afforded by the numerous additions to the native mercantile marine, may be to give an impetus to the trade and commerce of the country—can hardly fail of eventual realisation.—*London and China Express.*

The speech by Mr. A. J. Wilkin at the recent annual meeting of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce puts in a very clear light the practical objections to a sudden abolition of foreign jurisdiction in Japan. Mr. Wilkin is one of the oldest foreign residents in Yokohama. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been engaged in business there, and hence may claim not only to speak with some knowledge of the country and the working of its institutions but also to represent the opinions of the more experienced of the foreign residents. He is, moreover, credited with an active participation in most good movements, public and private, in Japan. His remarks on the occasion in question were characterised by a tone of fairness and conciliation which justifies hopes that a question which naturally affects the *amour propre* of both sides may be adjusted without leaving any sense of wounded pride. He freely admitted the perfect reasonableness of the claims of the Japanese to be masters in their own country, and deprecated any selfish or sentimental considerations being allowed to influence the foreign community with respect to the partial or complete abolition of extraterritoriality. At the same time he submitted that the Japanese ought to admit that the foreigners have rights also which Japan in her own interest should regard in a spirit of justice. In the first place, foreigners would never have invested their capital in the country had they not been guaranteed against the consequences of the absence of any written law in Japan, the utter dissimilarity formerly of European and Japanese thought and feeling, despotic treatment, the prevalence of torture, and "a code of morality of a unique pattern." Admitting that the judicial conditions may have been changed, Mr. Wilkin pointed out that such a change cannot be three years old. Within that period a written code of laws has been formed, and it is said to be already working to some extent. But, leaving out of the question the character of the code itself, it would be an unprecedented thing if a code so recently compiled should already be perfectly administered throughout the country. There has been a good deal of exaggeration on both sides, according to Mr. Wilkin. Thus the "oppression" of Japan by foreign nations has been spoken of; whereas practically there has been really very little friction in the relations of Japan with foreign Powers. The Japanese are admittedly, a sensitive people, and this fact has been taken advantage of to develop in them a strong sense of injury. On the other

hand, no doubt, foreign residents, have made the most of alleged cases of cruelty by the Japanese police, in which abuses even high officials are said to have been concerned. But the mere fact that a man like Mr. Wilkin is unable to speak positively on the state of Japanese law and its administration makes it apparent that the grounds of confidence in Japanese jurisdiction do not exist so far as the foreign community are concerned. Is there any Habeas Corpus Act asks Mr. Wilkin. Is it not still the case that a man may be thrown into prison and kept there indefinitely? Then, are there any marriage laws in Japan, or are foreigners to have the right or "the privilege" of dismissing their wives at will? In addition, the *Japan Gazette* asks whether foreigners are to be liable to imprisonment and fine if they engage in larger transactions in exchange than usual, to have their premises broken into and all persons therein arrested on suspicion, and to have their newspapers confiscated or suppressed, with the incarceration of proprietors, editors, and printers? It is really not a question as to whether Japanese laws and customs are as intelligent or wise as European laws or customs, or whether or not the Japanese are as just and high-minded as the foreign residents. It is quite sufficient to know that Eastern and Western ideas and practice are traditionally different. Now it is the boast of Japan that she has rapidly developed institutions in accordance with Western ideas. In using this plea for the abolition of extraterritoriality her advocates justify the unwillingness of the foreign residents to submit to Japanese jurisdiction until they can have reasonable confidence that not only in intention but in fact there is no serious divergence between the native and Western systems.—*Manchester Guardian.*

### NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

A private meeting of local Police Inspectors was recently held at the offices of the Home Department, when a certain Minister, whose office is closely connected with Foreign Affairs, is said to have addressed the officers present, and in the course of his remarks to have intimated that, "in the execution of Police duty it was not necessary to pry into the political opinions of citizens, or to attempt to unveil their private affairs or interfere with their movements in any way, providing they conducted themselves with becoming propriety. Police duties he said, would be amply performed if officers took such measures as would conduce to public tranquillity; but what he particularly desired to draw the attention of the Inspectors to, was that they should observe the utmost care to be prudent as well as zealous in the performance of their functions, which were frequently of a delicate nature, and that their movements and manner of speech in addressing others should be such that they would be capable of bearing the strictest investigation upon enquiry, in the event of complaints being lodged against members of the force for the way in which they had performed their duty. This was necessary in regard to their conduct before their own countrymen, and it was also to be desired that the contact of the police with foreigners should be above reproach, as foreign intercourse was daily becoming more complicated and a greater number of foreigners were moving about in the interior than heretofore. He (the speaker) trusted the officers present would bear his remarks in mind, and remember that their good conduct generally would tend to assist the authorities in carrying out the laws of the land." We cannot answer for the truth of this rumour, inasmuch as the meeting being a private one, no reporters were present. We give it for what it may be worth, but there can be no question, presuming that such remarks were addressed to the Police Inspectors, that the speaker set forth some most undeniable truths.

The bricks made by the Oriental Company (*Toyo-Gumi*) have been frequently reported upon as of a very superior quality, and the company has recently turned out a variety of water and drain pipes of great strength and durability. Some of the latter, similar to those in use in England, have been sent to the International Sanitary exhibition, London.

His Imperial Highness Arisugawa Takehito has joined the *Hiyei Kan*, this vessel having been ordered on a cruise round the coast of Japan.

Two Krupp guns, which have been manufactured at the Arsenal at Osaka, are destined to be mounted on the Kanonsaki Fort.

The suspension of the *Choya Shimbun* recently ordered by the authorities, has been removed.—*Fuyu Shimbun.*

A tea grower at Uji, Kiyo, has lately been fined to *yen* by the Tea Association in that place, and



large quantities of spurious tea found in his possession have been destroyed. It seems that this is the third time that he has been detected manufacturing worthless teas. He used to employ a large number of tea firers, each of whom fired from 10 to 12 *kwans* daily. The process was as follows:—As soon as the fresh leaves had been steamed, they were put between large mats and thus chafed. The leaves were then dried by means of boxes, the upper sides of which were made of paper over which the leaves were strewn, the inside of the boxes being filled with glowing charcoal. This ended the whole procedure, except that the leaves were afterwards twisted by hand.

A rumour is going the round of our literary circles that the new ceremonial uniform of Professors will be partly in Ancient Japanese, and partly in European, style.

The local police expenses supported by the Central Government will be attended to by the Home Department, instead of the Finance Department as heretofore.—*Choya Shinbun*.

It is rumoured that the recent application for permission to establish the *Riyo-gaye Gumi* (Exchange Company) has been refused by the authorities.

The Chinese Consul at Yokohama will return to China during the present year.

The inspection of the cash-books of the merchants of Yokohama has been commenced at the Town Hall (*Machi-gwaisho*).

A man named Sekiguchi, 33 years of age, living at Haneda-mura, Yebaragori, Tokiyo, broke into Igarashi's, at Okazaki-cho, Kiyobashi, on Tuesday night, and killed his daughter with a sword, also severely wounding the father.

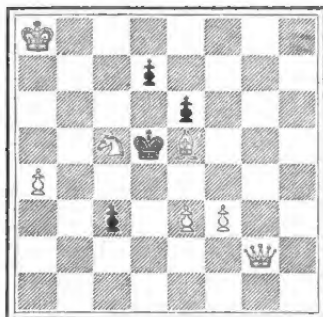
Messrs. Illies & Co., of No. 45, Yokohama, have applied to the Naval Department through their manager, Fukuma, for a contract for all the foreign goods required by the Department.

For about a month past, small pebbles have every night fallen upon the roof of a house occupied by a carpenter named Sato, at Motomachi, in Yokohama, and neither the occupants nor the neighbours could find any clue to the mystery. On Monday night last, while the intimates were asleep, a board was fastened to the door, bearing the characters, "To-morrow night this house will be burned." The matter was reported to the police, and, notwithstanding that a watch was set, the house was fired on Tuesday night, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the flames were extinguished.—*Mainichi Shinbun*.

### CHESS.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Solution to Chess Problem of the 7th June, 1884, by Mr. T. M. BROWN.

White.

- 1.—Q. to Q. B. 4.
- 2.—Kt. to K. B. 5.
- 3.—Kt. to K. Kt. 5, mate.
- 3.—K. to Q. 2, mate.
- 2.—Kt. takes Q.
- 3.—Q. takes Kt., mate.
- or 2.—Any other move.
- 3.—Kt. to K. Kt. 5, mate.
- 2.—B. takes Q. and mates as before.

Black.

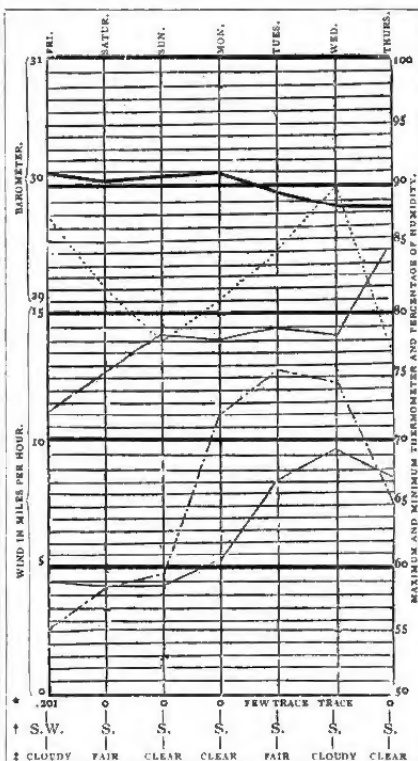
- 1.—P. takes P.
- 2.—P. takes R.
- if 2.—Q. takes Kt.
- 1.—Q. to Q. 4.
- 2.—Kt. to Q. 6.
- if 1.—Q. to Kt. 3 or B. 4.

Correct answers received from "TESA" and "W.H.S."

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1884.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokiyo, Japan.



#### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—maximum and minimum thermometers.  
..... represents velocity of wind.  
..... percentage of humidity.  
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
\* Rain in inches. † Direction of Wind. ‡ Weather.  
Maximum velocity of wind 34.2 miles per hour on Monday, at 3 p.m.  
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.125 inches on Friday at 10 a.m., and the lowest was 29.771 inches on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.  
The highest temperature for the week was 86.3 on Thursday, and the lowest was 58.7 on Saturday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 74.2 and 49.0 respectively.  
The total amount of rain for the week was 0.302 inches, against 0.383 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, June 15th.\*  
From America, per O. & O. Co. Monday, June 16th.†  
From Shanghai, }  
Nagasaki, & } per M. B. Co. Thursday, June 19th.  
Kobe .....  
From Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Tuesday, June 24th.

\* *Thibet* left Nagasaki on June 12th. † *Oceanic* left San Francisco on May 27th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hakodate, per M. B. Co. Saturday, June 14th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Sunday, June 15th.  
For Shanghai, }  
Kobe, and } per M. B. Co. Wednesday, June 18th.  
Nagasaki .....  
For America, per P. M. Co. Wednesday, June 25th.  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Friday, July 11th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, June 22nd.

The arrival and departure of mails by the Occidental and Oriental, the Pacific Mail, and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies, are approximate only.

### SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.

Christ Church: 11 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.  
Union Church: 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.  
Roman Catholic Church: 8 and 9.30 a.m.  
English Church, No. 12, Sakaicho, Shiba, Tokiyo: 11 a.m.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, June 8th.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The preparations at Cairo for the Autumn campaign are suspended. All the Marines at Port Said and another Egyptian battalion are ordered to Suakin.

New York, Sunday, June 8th.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The Republican Nominees are:—

BLAINE for President.

LOGAN for Vice-President.

London, June 11th.

MASSACRE AT BERBER.

A further report states that the Governor and garrison, including the Europeans, at Berber, have been massacred.

London, June 12th.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.

The Porte will abstain from taking any part in the Conference, unless the whole Egyptian question is submitted or the previous understanding between England and Turkey adhered to.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, June 3rd.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.  
Messrs. Fisk and Hatch have resumed payment

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

M. BLANCHE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.

Paris, 23rd May.

SAIGON TO BE THE CAPITAL OF INDO-CHINA.

I had an interview yesterday morning with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I am partly reassured as to the intentions of the Ministry that Saigon shall shortly become the capital of Indo-China.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

M. Harmand will probably be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam, replacing the Comte de Kergaradec.

[FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

Peking, 29th May.

PROMOTION OF CHANG P'EI-LUN.

An Imperial Decree has been issued, raising Chang P'ei-lun to the rank of officer of the Third Degree. His position on the Censorate will be taken by Hu Jui-lan.

### TIME TABLES.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

The Trains LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.45, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m., and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.45,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

The Trains LEAVE TOKIO (Shinbashi) at 6.45, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m., and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.45,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki, and Omori Stations. Those with (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### UYENO-TAKASAKI RAILWAY.

The Trains leave UYENO at 6.20 and 11.35 a.m. and 4.50 p.m., and TAKASAKI at 6 and 11.15 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

The Fares are:—Special-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.38; First-class, yen 2.00; Third-class, yen 1.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 1,017, A. Haine, 7th June.—Kobe 5th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Chateaubrind*, British bark, 409, J. Edwards, 9th June.—Takao 17th May, 10,500 bags Sugar.—J. E. Collyer & Co.

*Owari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 784, J. Adair, 10th June.—Kobe 9th June, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Kumanoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,490, Drummond, 10th June.—Kobe 8th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 230, Yaloro, 11th June.—Hakodate 9th June, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Hubbard, 11th June.—Hakodate 7th and Oginohama 9th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Sumanoura Maru*, Japanese bark, 991, Spiegelthal, 11th June.—Nagasaki 4th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Taganoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 428, Matsu-moto, 11th June.—Yokkaichi 10th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Kairio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 370, Amano, 11th June.—Yokkaichi 10th June, General.—Handasha.

*Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,914, G. W. Conner, 12th June.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Glenorchy*, British steamer, 1,778, Gedde, 12th June.—Hongkong 5th June, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Principia*, British steamer, 1,790, Kennish, 12th June.—London 13th April and Hongkong 5th June, Mails and General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Sekirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 349, Fukui, 12th June.—Oginohama 10th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Shima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 270, Toyoshima, 12th June.—Yokkaichi 11th June, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Tsukai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 65, Shiroka, 12th June.—Shimidzu 11th June, General.—Fukudasha.

*Horai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 324, Arai, 13th June.—Yokkaichi 11th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Okame Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Ichishima, 13th June.—Toba, General.—Handasha.

*Saikai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 102, Nonaka, 13th June.—Sagara 11th June, General.—Yamamoto Kwaisha.

*Suminoye Maru*, Japanese steamer, 858, Frahm, 13th June.—Kobe 11th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Carrew, 13th June.—Kobe 11th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 62, Emada, 13th June.—Shimidzu 12th June, General.—Seirusha.

*Gembu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 670, Inouye, 14th June.—Yokkaichi 12th June, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, R. N. Walker, 14th June.—Kobe 12th June, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, C. Young, 14th June.—Yokosuka Docks 13th June.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Benlarig*, British steamer, 1,482, J. Clarke, 7th June.—London via ports, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Ise Maru*, Japanese steamer, 748, J. J. Efford, 7th June.—Sakata, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Minerva*, German brig, 310, P. Duhme, 7th June.—Chefoo, Ballast.—J. E. Collyer & Co.

*Yetchin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Burgoyne, 7th June.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 8th June.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Sapphire*, British corvette (12), Captain J. R. T. Fullerton, 8th June.—Nagasaki.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, W. J. Nantes, 8th June.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mail and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, R. N. Walker, 9th June.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Benvenue*, British steamer, 1,497, J. Potter, 9th June.—New York via ports, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Shidaoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 9th June.—Shimidzu, General.—Seirusha.

*Shima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 230, Toyoshima, 9th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,971, Steedman, 9th June.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, Christensen, 9th June.—Hakodate, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Seisho Maru*, Japanese steamer, 210, Isoda, 10th June.—Kobe, General.—Seirusha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 590, Thomas, 10th June.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 1,017, A. Haines, 11th June.—London via ports, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, J. Wynn, 11th June.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Lord of the Isles*, British steamer, 1,384, Felgate, 10th June.—Shanghai, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Taganoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 428, Matsu-moto, 11th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Uke Maru*, Japanese steamer, 131, Nakamura, 11th June.—Shimidzu, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Channel Queen*, British bark, 609, William Le Lacheur, 12th June.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—J. E. Collyer & Co.

*Earl Koenig*, German bark, 456, Nauseh, 12th June.—Guam, Ballast.—J. E. Collyer & Co.

*Kairio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 370, Amano, 12th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Handasha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,490, Drummond, 12th June.—Hakodate via Oginohama, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Hubbard, 12th June.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Onoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 102, Sugimoto, 12th June.—Fukuda, General.—Fukudasha.

*Sakaye Maru*, Japanese steamer, 151, Nakayama, 12th June.—Shimidzu, General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Sekirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 349, Fukui, 13th June.—Oginohama, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Electra*, German steamer, 1,162, F. Nagel, 13th June.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Horai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 324, Arai, 13th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Owari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 748, Adair, 13th June.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Kiyodo Unyu Kwaisha.

*Saikai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 65, Nonaka, 13th June.—Sagara, General.—Yamamoto Kwaisha.

*Suminoye Maru*, Japanese steamer, 858, Frahm, 13th June.—Sakata, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Carrew, 13th June.—Otaru, General.—Mitsu Bishi M. S.S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Flintshire*, from Kobe:—Messrs. H. MacArthur and Sale in cabin; and 22 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Owari Maru*, from Kobe:—39 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. Mahmann and Anderson in cabin; and 99 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakodate Maru*, from Hakodate:—3 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Hakodate via Oginohama:—Miss Hampton, Miss Hamesfaer, M.D., Captain Ibiko, Messrs. Tosawa and Shiratsuka in cabin; and 1 European, and 93 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Taganoura Maru*, from Yokkaichi:—84 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Kairio Maru*, from Yokkaichi:—63 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Sir John Sinclair, Mr. and Miss Cogh, Mr. and Mrs. Date, Mr. and Master Kitabatake, Mrs. Tei, Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, U.S.N., Dr. S. H. Dickson, U.S.N., Messrs. B. J. Gorman, W. Harker, Lester, A. Greppi, R. Dubul-fet, A. Meyer, P. Colomb, Yoshida, Hodzumi,

Arimura, Sugiura, and Takagi in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. A. H. Dawbarn in cabin; and 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 225 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shima Maru*, from Yokkaichi:—56 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Tsukai Maru*, from Shimidzu:—11 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Horai Maru*, from Yokkaichi:—76 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Sekirio Maru*, from Oginohama:—18 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikai Maru*, from Sagara:—19 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, from Kobe:—50 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Kiyokawa Maru*, from Shimidzu:—18 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Gembu Maru*, from Yokkaichi:—62 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. J. Calder, Isobe, Yamamoto, Nishimura, and Okamoto in cabin; and 86 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sow Sum and child, Mrs. Thurburn, Dr. MacLay, Dr. Cottell, Mrs. J. Wong and child, Messrs. T. Hogan, F. Hill, and A. MacIver in cabin; and 1 Portuguese and 9 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Yema, Mrs. Yema, Messrs. T. Goto, S. Moriyama, A. Uyeda, and M. Yatabe in cabin; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Taganoura Maru*, for Yokkaichi:—53 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Horai Maru*, for Yokkaichi:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Inouye and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Takahashi, and Mr. Kojima in cabin; and 40 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, for Hakodate:—Mr. M. Kawano in cabin; and 93 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Consul Ando Taro, Colonel and Mrs. Kumaoka and child, Colonel and Mrs. Fukuhara, and child, Rev. C. F. Warren, Dr. Reifsnnyder, Messrs. E. R. Briggs, F. Boyes, J. T. Esdale, C. P. Woolworth, A. Kodama, T. Sagawa, M. Kaka, K. Nakagawa, S. Kobayashi, K. Tsukigata, Y. Kambara, T. Kubo, K. Kawakami, S. Ijichi, Asada, G. Matsuda, and Kawauchi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Morse and son in cabin; and 105 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	187	1,483	890	2,560
Shanghai	—	944	155	1,099
Hiogo	515	2,600	4,025	8,140
Yokohama	1,463	4,052	9,054	15,469
Total	2,165	9,079	16,024	27,268

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	—	63	—	63
Shanghai	—	28	—	28
Yokohama	—	100	—	100
Total	—	201	—	201

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk, for France, 3 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$10,000.00.

## REPORTS.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, for Hakodate via Oginohama:—Bishop and Mrs. Poole, Messrs. B. Hashiguchi, H. Yamada, and 3 Germans in cabin; and 135 Japanese in steerage.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Captain J. C. Hubbard, reports leaving Hakodate on the 7th June, at 10 a.m. with light variable winds and foggy weather to Oginohama, where arrived on the 9th, at 1 p.m., being detained for 22 hours off Kinkwazan by the dense fog, and left on the same day, at 7.45 p.m. with fresh south breeze cloudy weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama on the 11th June, at 3 a.m. On the 7th June passed British bark *Omega*, off Hakodate head, bound in.

The Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Captain R. N. Walker, reports leaving Kobe on the 12th June, at 6 p.m. with beautiful weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama on the 14th June, at daylight. On the 13th June at 0.30 a.m. passed the Company's steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, and on same day, at noon, the steamer *Niigata Maru*.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Extreme dullness is the chief characteristic of the whole Market, and most of the dealers have been absent. Prices are in most cases quite nominal, as holders seem satisfied to wait for business so long as Manchester continues on its present level and dealers are indisposed to operate except at lower rates.

**COTTON YARN.**—Trifling sales have been reported in English Yarns, and a fair business in Bombay 16's, of which rather a large line has been taken on speculation by Chinese.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Scarcely anything doing.

**WOOLLENS.**—Business has almost been restricted to a few sales of Mousseline de Laine.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 29.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.25 to 30.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	29.50 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.50 to 32.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.00 to 34.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	36.00 to 37.50
No. 32s, Two-fold	33.50 to 35.50
No. 42s, Two-fold	37.50 to 39.50
No. 20s, Bombay	26.00 to 28.00
No. 16s, Bombay	24.00 to 26.50
Nos. 10/12, Bombay	22.00 to 23.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PICUL.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ to 39 inches	\$1.75 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ to 45 inches	1.95 to 2.32½
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.35 to 1.50
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.10 to 2.40
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 32 inches	0.07 to 0.09
Turkey Reds—2 to 2½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.30 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—3 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70 to 1.80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.50 to 8.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches	0.60 to 0.70
Taffachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.18 to 0.28
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13½ to 0.15½
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.25
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.38½
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 5 lb, per lb	0.27½ to 0.40

## IRON.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.50 to 2.85
Flat Bars, ¾ inch	2.80 to 2.90
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.80 to 2.90
Nailrod, assorted	2.35 to 2.60
Nailrod, small size	2.85 to 3.15

## KEROSENE.

Oil remains just as last advised. Small sales are reported at a fractional reduction on recent quotations, but the Market remains dull. Stock here is still large. Deliveries here have only been for immediate requirements.

	PER CASE.
Devco	\$1.70
Comet	1.68
Stella	1.64

## SUGAR.

We are unable to record any improvement in the Market, which is in a very unsettled condition. The recent advance in Formosas has not been sustained, and the quotation for these kinds has dropped back to the figures given below. Rates quoted are asking prices, and buyers continue to hold off.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$8.00 to 8.35
White, No. 2	6.75 to 7.00
White, No. 3	6.30 to 6.50
White, No. 4	5.80 to 6.00
White, No. 5	4.60 to 4.75
Brown Formosa	3.20 to 3.25

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last report was dated the 6th instant, since

when there has been a little doing in old Silk at about former prices. Settlements amount to about 50 piculs, and the available Stock is somewhat reduced by parcels being taken off the market for native use. Buyers are very cautious—looking for low rates here in sympathy with Shanghai, where the market has been opened at Tls. 350 for "Blue Elephant" Tsatees:—fully ten per cent. lower than the price paid at the opening of last season.

Dealers here are still anxious to be moving off their old Stock, but now begin to realise the fact that foreigners generally will not operate before there is a good supply of New Silk on offer. Crop news remains as before; there are conflicting reports from various parts of Italy, but so far nothing serious; and in a few days' time we shall doubtless have reliable information as to the outcome of the Silk-harvest there. In Japan all goes fairly well, the recent hot weather in the neighbourhood of Yokohama does not seem to have been felt up in the hill-districts.

Our Market for New Hanks was opened on the 11th instant by the purchase of two bales *Maibashi* (ordinary first arrivals) at \$175 per picul. This price shows a loss to the middleman upon the up-country quotations, and the next price at the approaching *Maibashi* market is expected to be somewhere about 35 *momme*. These would lay down in Yokohama, with the present high rate of *Kinsatsu*, at from \$465 to \$470 per picul. The two bales mentioned above were of white colour, fine size, but knobby, as is usual with a small parcel hurried in to be the first in the market. The season would seem to be exceptionally early, the first *Hanks* last year being settled on the 22nd June.

Yesterday two boxes new *Filatures* from *Koshu* province, fil. *Shinshosha* arrived. These were shown round the trade and offers were talked of at about \$570 to \$580, the small parcel being eventually settled at \$575. Buyers as a rule, are not quite ready for business, preferring to wait a little until they can see more clearly ahead.

The P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, which sailed for Hongkong via ports on the 8th instant, carried 3 bales only for Lyons; while the *San Pablo*, leaving on the same date for San Francisco, took 110 bales, of which 32 bales were Direct shipments. The Export figures to date, now stand at 29,522 bales, against 27,835 bales last year, and 21,078 bales in 1882.

We withdraw all quotations, pending further arrivals and more transactions in New staple.

**Hanks.**—Nothing done in old Silk. The first purchase in New *Maibashi* was made on the 11th instant, as noticed above, at \$175 per picul.

**Filatures.**—Following up the purchases noted in our last, there has been some business done in Old Silk; about 40/50 piculs finding purchasers on the basis of \$615 for *Kameisha* and *Hikune*. *Ise* done at \$590, and *Hagiwara* at \$580. The parcel of *Nihonmatsu* still remains on offer.

In other sorts there has been absolutely nothing done: a parcel of *Re-reels* (*Stork* chop) were shipped on native account by the last American mail.

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 13th June, 1884:—

	SEASON 1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
France and Italy	17,217	14,050	10,687
America	9,666	9,416	6,833
England	2,639	4,369	3,558
Total	29,522	27,835	21,078

## WASTE SILK.

There has been rather more done in this department, and Settlements for the week are returned as 100 piculs. The assortment on offer is very poor, but some fresh buyers have come in and put a little more life into the market. Arrivals from the interior have nearly ceased, and the Stock is somewhat reduced.

The steamer *Pembrokeshire*, which left on the 6th instant, had a few sample packages for New York, and the English mail of the 8th instant (*Teheran*) took 44 bales for Europe. The Export figures to date are now 23,730 piculs, against 24,644 piculs last year, and 25,484 piculs to 13th June, 1882.

**Noshi-ito.**—A little done in *Filature* sorts at \$130, \$120, and \$110. Some fine *Foshu* at \$95, and a few sample purchases complete the list.

**Kibiso.**—The bulk of the trade (80 piculs) has been in this class; the transactions comprising *Tokosha* fil. at \$118½, with *Zaguri* at \$75, ordinary *Foshu* at \$25, and *Bushu* at \$17½.

**Sundries.**—Nothing beyond one small parcel *Kunito* at \$50, and some *Neri* at \$10.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Medium to Fair	None.
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	\$155
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	140
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	125
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	115 to 120
Kibiso—Oshu, Good	Nom.
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	Nom.
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	65 to 70
Kibiso—Joshu, Fair to Common	40 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	20 to 15
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	18 to 12
Mawata—Good to Best	Nom. 180

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 13th June, 1884:—

	SEASON 1883-1884.	1882-1883.	1881-1882.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	21,529	21,350	21,246
Pierced Cocoons	2,201	3,294	4,238
	23,730	24,644	25,484

Exchange is quoted firm at last week's rates. LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/9½; Documents, 3/9½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., 90½; 60 d/s., 91; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.75; 6 m/s., 4.77½. *Kinsatsu* have continued their upward march, until they range between 105 and 106 per \$100.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 13th June, 1884:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	450	Pierced Cocoons	13
Filature & Re-reels	290	Noshi-ito	100
Kakada	150	Kibiso	300
Sendai & Hamatsuki	100	Mawata	90
Taysam Kinds	10	Sundries	97
Total piculs	1,000	Total piculs	600

## TEA.

As anticipated, considering the wretched condition of the American Markets, we did not expect to see such a large business in Tea during the week now under review as the previous one. Medium, Good Medium, and higher grades have declined fully one dollar all round since our last Market Report. Receipts during the past week have been steady, and they aggregate about 12,950 piculs, against 14,450 piculs at the corresponding date in 1883. The total Settlements since last issue are 12,960 piculs as compared with 10,920 piculs last year. Estimated Tea in Stock at this port is 6,000 piculs, against 8,200 piculs in comparison with 1883. The shipments of Tea during the interval are as follows:—For New York, 342,213 lb.; for Chicago, 165,522 lbs.; and for Canada, 17,033 lb.; total 524,768 lbs.; per steamship *Claymore* (sailed June 4th). For New York, 361,940 lbs.; and 1,788 lbs. for Canada, total 373,728 lbs.; per steamship *Pembrokeshire* (sailed June 6th). For New York, 281,085 lb.; for Chicago, 480,906 lbs.; for Saint Paul, 66,488 lbs.; for Saint Louis, 18,000 lbs.; for Saint Joseph, 15,000 lbs.; for California, 72,565 lbs.; and for Canada, 69,391 lbs.; total 1,012,435 lbs., per steamship *San Pablo* (sailed June 8th). For New York, 271,544 lbs. per steamship *Banvenue* (sailed June 9th), making a total of 2,182,475 lbs. Tea shipped by these four steamers from Yokohama. The following is a list showing the various grades of Teas settled at this port since last issue:—Common 1,096 piculs, Good Common 1,385 piculs, Medium 2,575 piculs, Good Medium 3,985 piculs, Fine 1,850 piculs, Finest 1,454 piculs, Choice 485 piculs, and Choicest 130 piculs. The Market closes weak at the undernoted quotations:—

## QUOTATIONS.

Common	\$12 & under
Good Common	13 to 14
Medium	15 to 17
Good Medium	18 to 20
Fine	22 to 24
Finest	25 to 28
Choice	30 to 35
Choicest	35 & up/ds. } Very scarce and not freely offered.

## EXCHANGE.

There have been no fluctuations in rates during the week and the business transacted has been small—closing quotations are:—

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/3½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/9½
On Paris—Bank sight	4/68
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4/78½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	73½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	89½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	90½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	89½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	90½

## KINSATSU QUOTATIONS.

Saturday, June 14th ..... 106



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